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THE

Library Journal

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

JANUARY, 1908

VOL. 33. NO. 1

NEW YORK: PUBLICATION OFFICE, 298 BROADWAY

LONDON: SOLD BY KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO., DRYDEN HOUSE,
43, GERRARD STREET, SOHO, W.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, \$4.00.

MONTHLY NUMBERS, 33 cts

Price to Europe, or other countries in the Union, 16s. per annum. Single numbers, 1s. 6d.

Entered at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., as second class matter. R. R. BOWKER, *Publisher*

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The Library Journal

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ARTHUR ELMORE BOSTWICK.

*President American Library Association, 1907-1908. Chief of Circulation
Department, New York Public Library.*

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 33

JANUARY, 1908

No. 1

THE year 1907 represented steadfast library development but no notable library features. The Atlanta conference brought together a good attendance and was of definite value in stimulating the promising library movement throughout the South, and Mr. Carnegie's recent generosity to the library school at Atlanta assures to that section a supply of trained librarians "to the manner born." Many librarians from the West who failed to reach Atlanta will doubtless make special endeavors to be present at the Minnetonka conference next summer, and this is likely to bring together more librarians from the mid-West and far West than any previous conference. It is to be hoped that the internal dissensions which showed themselves at Asheville may give way to a harmony meeting at Minnetonka. The most important action within the Association was the discontinuance of the position of executive officer and the decision to remove the Headquarters from Boston. It is to be regretted that these changes were found necessary, in view of the lack of pecuniary aid which it was expected the appointment of such an officer would bring to the Association. The Minnetonka conference, in the Council or general meeting, will have before it the solution of the Headquarters' location and of other problems, and perhaps no one of the annual meetings has had so important a bearing on the future of the Association as that at Minnetonka may have. With the beginning of 1907 the Association began the publication of the long-discussed Bulletin, which has taken over the publication of the Proceedings, previously issued from the office of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, which up to the present year had continued from the beginning to be the official organ of the Association.

THROUGHOUT the country there has been more or less library progress, commissions having been organized for Missouri and North Dakota and state associations in Kentucky and Oklahoma. New York State has taken a hint from other states in providing

for two library organizers, who will supplement the most useful work of Mr. Eastman and Mr. Wynkoop as library inspectors. In Kansas, where the legislature has so far been unwilling to provide for a state library organizer, the state library association, with the co-operation of the women's clubs, has provided temporarily for that work, and this furnishes additional illustration of the great value of women's clubs in relation with library progress and of the importance of state library associations. Unfortunately, the personal differences in the Virginia State Library, which culminated in the acceptance of the resignation of Mr. Kenedy as state librarian, halted for the time being library progress in that state, but it is hoped that the new librarian may pursue to success some, at least, of the many promising plans which Mr. Kenedy had outlined or started.

A most happy feature of the year's development was the official visit of President Bostwick, of the American Library Association, to the meetings of several of the mid-West state associations, where he delivered the address which is printed in full in this issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL. This is a happy new departure which should form a precedent to future presidents. It would be well, indeed, if the president of the American Library Association could each year make the round of most of the states, and so give to library progress throughout the country the inspiring touch of the official head of the library movement.

THE provision for new buildings has been, perhaps, the most distinctive feature of the year. Brooklyn has made plans for a \$4,500,000 central library building; St. Louis shaped its plans for the new building; and at Albany, N. Y., the final decision was made as to the education building, in which the greater part of the space will be occupied by the state library. The magnificent reconstruction of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburg was completed as part of the great Carnegie Institute.

The New York Public Library central building neared completion, and the new year should include its opening and the initiation of actual work on the great buildings above referred to. San Francisco has been rising from its misfortunes with characteristic pluck, and is making progress in library as well as other directions, a temporary home for its central library being in progress, pending the development of adequate plans for a great new building.

On the personal side there is little to record, as the library profession has been singularly and happily free from losses by death. The profession will, however, miss from active work within its ranks Mr. David Hutchinson, who retired from his long service as superintendent of the Reading Room in the Library of Congress, to be succeeded by Mr. W. W. Bishop; Miss Katherine L. Sharp from the Library Training School of the University of Illinois; and Mr. Charles Wesley Smith from the public library at Seattle.

A NOTABLE enterprise in the field of bibliography showed its first results within the year in the publication of the initial volumes of Miss Hasse's important "Index to Economic Material in Documents of the States of the United States," issued through the Carnegie Institution of Washington. The most notable printed catalog from an American library for some years past is that from the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, finished within the year, and now issued in three important volumes up to 1902, with a second supplementary series covering accessions through 1906, issued in part. The library literature of the year was considerable, though chiefly from English rather than American sources. The A. L. A. Publishing Board issued the first and second numbers of foreign book-lists, covering books in German and in Hungarian, an enterprise of great value in this land of many tongues. With the new year preparations will begin for the issuance by the Bureau of Education of the new library list, for which schedules are expected to go out next month, and it is to be hoped that the suggestions made by the A. L. A. may be included in the new scheme. The transfer of Mr. W. Daw-

son Johnston from the Library of Congress to the librarianship of the Bureau of Education will, it is to be hoped, result in more prompt issue of the valuable library schedules which are embodied in the commissioner's annual report. The library list for 1903 was not issued until 1905 and the minor lists embodied in succeeding volumes were equally behind time. Volume second of the report for 1906 is yet to come from the press, but it is understood that the report for 1907 will be sent to the printer March 1st, with fair promise of its issue within the current year.

ELSEWHERE is printed the official roster of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's gifts for library purposes during 1907, by courtesy of Mr. John Bertram, his library secretary. This annual list may suggest to those who suppose that Mr. Carnegie has "retired from business," the fact that the handling of his beneficences in this single field is practically a business in itself. The total of 1907, which is \$1,631,630, is not up to the totals of recent years—but that is perhaps because there are less worlds left to conquer. The aggregate of Mr. Carnegie's gifts for library purposes now outreaches \$49,000,000, including his \$100,000 endowment of the American Library Association, and this does not include or recognize his indirect contributions to library progress above indicated. It has been queried whether Mr. Carnegie would not be willing to provide and endow headquarters for the library work, as he has provided a Temple of Peace at the Hague, the hearthstone for American Republics at Washington and the great Engineering Building in New York, all with notable libraries. Possibly his further beneficence may one day shape itself in a modern secular cathedral, which would furnish a common center for the institutions of light and leading, such as the American Library Association, the National Educational Association, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. If, through Mr. Carnegie or otherwise, such a consummation should come to pass, New York or Washington would naturally be its seat, and in the latter city it would be comparable, in its relations to education, with the Carnegie Institution in its relation to scientific progress.

THE VALUE OF ASSOCIATIONS*

BY ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Chief Circulation Dept., N. Y. Public Library and President American Library Association*

MAN is a gregarious animal; he cannot think, act, or even exist except in certain relations to others of his kind. For a complete description of those relations we must go to a treatise on sociology; our present subject is a very brief consideration of certain groups of individuals, natural or voluntary, and the application of the laws that govern such groups to the voluntary associations with which we are all familiar in library work. Men have joined together to effect certain things that they could not accomplish singly, ever since two savages found that they could lift a heavy log or stone together, when neither one could manage it alone. Until recently the psychology of human groups has received little study. Le Bon, in his book on "The Crowd," gives the modern treatment of it. A group of persons does not think and act precisely as each of its component individuals would think or act. The very act of association, loose as it may be, introduces a new factor. Even the two savages lifting the log do not work together precisely as either would have worked singly. Their co-operation affects their activity; and both thought and action may likewise be affected in larger groupings even by the mere proximity of the individuals of the group, where there is no stronger bond.

But although the spirit that collectively animates a group of men cannot be calculated by taking an arithmetical sum, it does depend on that possessed by each individual in the group, and more particularly on what is common to them all and on the nature of the bonds that connect them. Even a chance group of persons previously unconnected and unrelated is bound together by feelings common to all humanity and may be appealed to collectively on such grounds. The haphazard street crowd thrills with horror at the sight of a baby toddling in front of a trolley-car and shouts with joy when the motorman

stops just in time. But the same crowd, if composed of newly-arrived Poles, Hungarians and Slovaks, would fail utterly to respond to some patriotic appeal that might move an American crowd profoundly. You may sway a Methodist congregation with a tale of John Wesley that would leave Presbyterians or Episcopalians cold. Try a Yale mob with "Boola" and then play the same tune at Princeton, and watch the effect.

Thus, the more carefully our group is selected the more particular and definite are the motives that we can bring to bear in it, and the more powerful will its activities be along its own special lines. The mob in the street may be roused by working on elemental passions—so roused it will kill or burn, but you cannot excite in it enthusiasm for Dante's *Inferno*, or induce it to contribute money or labor toward the preparation of a new annotated edition. To get such enthusiasm and stimulate such action you must work upon a body of men selected and brought together for this very purpose.

Besides this, we must draw a distinction between natural and artificial groups. The group brought together by natural causes and not by man's contriving is generally lower in the scale of civilization when it acts collectively than any one of its components. This is the case with a mob, a tribe, even a municipal group. But an artificial or selected group, where the grouping is for a purpose and has been specially effected with that end in view may act more intelligently, and be, so far as its special activities are concerned, more advanced in the scale of progress than its components as individuals. There is the same difference as between a man's hand and a delicate tool. The former is the result of physical evolution only; the latter of evolution into which the brain of man has entered as a factor. The tool is not as good for "all round" use as the hand; but to accomplish its particular object it is immeasurably superior.

If, then, we are to accomplish anything by taking advantage of the very peculiar crowd

*An address delivered before the Library Associations of the states of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Indiana and Ohio, October 9 to 18, 1907.

or group psychology—owing to which a collected body of men may feel as a group and act as a group, differently from the way in which any one of its components would feel or act—we must see that our group is properly selected and constituted. This does not mean that we are to go about and choose individuals, one by one, by the exercise of personal judgment. Such a method is generally inferior and unnecessary. If we desire to separate the fine from the coarse grains in a sand-pile we do not set to work with a microscope to measure them, grain by grain; we use a sieve. The sieve will not do to separate iron filings from copper filings of exactly the same size, but here a magnet will do the business. And so separation or selection can almost always be accomplished by choosing an agency adapted to the conditions; and such agencies often act automatically without the intervention of the human will. In a voluntary association formed to accomplish a definite purpose we have a self-selected group. Such a body may be freely open to the public, as all our library clubs and associations practically are; yet it is still selective, for no one would care to join it who is not in some way interested in its objects. On the other hand, the qualifications for membership may be numerous and rigid, in which case the selection is more limited. The ideal of efficiency in an association is probably reached when the body is formed for a single definite purpose and the terms of admission are so arranged that each of its members is eager above all things to achieve its end and is specially competent to work for it, the purpose of the grouping being merely to attain the object more surely, thoroughly and rapidly. A good example is a thoroughly trained military organization, all of whose members are enthusiastic in the cause for which the body is fighting—a band of patriots, we will say—or perhaps a band of brigands, for what we have been saying applies to evil as well as to good associations. The most efficient of such bodies may be very temporary, as when three persons, meeting by chance, unite to help each other over a wall that none of them could scale by himself, and, having reached the other side, separate again. The more clearly cut and definite the purpose the less the necessity of retaining the association

after its accomplishment. The more efficient the association the sooner its aims are accomplished and the sooner it is disbanded. Such groups or bodies, by their very nature are affairs of small detail and not of large and comprehensive purpose. As they broaden out into catholicity they necessarily lose in efficiency. And even when they are accomplishing their aims satisfactorily the very largeness of those aims, the absence of sharp outline and clear definition, frequently gives rise to complaint. I know of clubs and associations that are doing an immense amount of good, in some cases altering for the better the whole intellectual or moral tone of a community, but that are the objects of criticism because they do not act in matters of detail.

"Why don't they do something?" is the constant cry. And "doing something," as you may presently discover, is carrying on some small definite, relatively unimportant activity that is capable of clear description and easily fixes the attention, while the greater services, to the public and to the individual, of the association's quiet influences pass unnoticed. The church that has driven out of business one corner-saloon gets more praise than the one that has made better men and women of a whole generation in one neighborhood; the police force that catches one sensational murderer is more applauded than the one that has made life and property safe for years in its community by quiet, firm pressure.

There is no reason, of course, why the broader and the more definite activities may not be united, to some degree, in one organization. Either smaller groups with related aims may federate for the larger purpose, or the larger may itself be the primary group, and may subdivide into sections each with its specified object. Both these plans or a combination of the two may be seen in many of our large organizations, and it is this combination that seems finally to have been selected as the proper form of union for the libraries and the librarians of the United States. We have a large organization which, as it has grown more and more unwieldy, has been subdivided into smaller specialized sections without losing its continuity for its broader and perhaps vaguer work. At the same time, specialized bodies with related aims have been

partially or wholly absorbed, until, by processes partly of subdivision and partly of accretion, we have a body capable of dealing alike with the general and the special problems of library work. It should not be forgotten, however, that its success in dealing with both kinds of problems is still conditioned by the laws already laid down. The general association, as it grows larger, will be marked less and less by the enthusiasm of the specialist, will be less and less efficient, will move more slowly, will deliver its opinions with reticence and will hesitate to act upon them. The smaller constituent bodies will be affected by none of these drawbacks, but their purposes appeal to the few and their actions, though more energetic, will often seem to the majority of the larger group devoid of meaning. This is, of course, the case with the National Educational Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and hosts of similar bodies here and abroad. To state the difficulty is merely to confess that all attempts hitherto have failed to form a group that is at once comprehensive, powerful and efficient, both in the larger matters with which it deals and in details.

Probably the most successful attempt of this kind is formulated in the Constitution of the United States itself and is being carried on in our country from day to day. yet successful as it is, our history is witness, and the daily press testifies, that the combination of general and local governments has its weak points and is dependent for its smooth working on the cordial consent and forbearance of the governed. This is true also of smaller combinations. In our own organization it is easy to find fault, it is easy to discover points of friction; only by the cordial effort of every member to minimize these points can such an organization begin to accomplish its aims. Failure is much more apt to be due to lack of appreciation of this fact than to any defect in the machinery of organization. This being the case we are thrown back upon consideration of the membership of our institution. How should it be selected and how constituted?

The constitution of the association says that "Any person or institution engaged in library work may become a member by paying the annual dues, and others after

election by the executive board." We have thus two classes of members, those by their own choice and those by election. The annual lists of members do not record the distinction, but among those in the latest list we find 24 booksellers, 17 publishers, 5 editors, 9 school and college officials, 8 government employees not in libraries, and 24 wives and relatives of other members, while in the case of 132 persons no qualification is stated in the list. We have or have had as our associates, settlement workers, lawyers, lecturers, indexers, binders, and so on almost indefinitely. Our membership is thus freely open to librarians, interpreting this word very broadly, and to any others that we may desire to have with us, which means, practically, any who have sufficient interest in library work to come to the meetings. We must, therefore, be classed with what may be called the "open" as opposed to the "closed" professional or technical associations. The difference may be emphasized by a reference to two well-known New York clubs, the Players and the Authors. These organizations would appear by their names to be composed respectively of actors and writers. The former, however, admits also to membership persons interested in the drama, which may mean little or much, while the Authors Club, despite repeated efforts to broaden it out in the same way, has insisted on admitting none but *bona fide* authors. In advocacy of the first plan it may be said that by adopting it the Players has secured larger membership, embracing many men of means. Its financial standing is better and it is enabled to own a fine club house. On the other hand, the Authors has a small membership, and owns practically no property, but makes up in *esprit de corps* what it lacks in these other respects. It is another phase of the question of specialization that we have already considered. The larger and broader body has certain advantages, the smaller and more compact, certain others. We have, doubtless been right in deciding, or rather in accepting what circumstances seem to have decided for us, that our own association shall be of the larger and less closely knit type, following the analogy of the National Educational Association and the various associations for the advancement of science, American, British and French, rather than

that of the Society of Civil Engineers, for instance, or the various learned academies. Our body has thus greater general but less special influence, just as on a question of general scientific policy a petition from the American association might carry greater weight, whereas on a question of engineering it would be incomparably inferior to an opinion of the civil engineers. There is in this country, it is true, a general scientific body of limited membership—the National Academy of Sciences, which speaks both on general and special questions with expert authority. In the formation of the American Library Institute it was sought to create some such special body of librarians; but it is too soon to say whether or not that expectation is to be fulfilled. The fact remains that in the American Library Association we are committed to very nearly the broadest plan of organization and work that is possible. We are united only by our connection with library work or our interest in its success, and are thus limited in our discussions and actions as a body to the most general problems that may arise in this connection, leaving the special work to our sections and affiliated societies, which are themselves somewhat hampered by our size in the treatment of the particular subjects that come before them, inasmuch as they are not separate groups whose freedom of action no one can call in question.

In illustration of the limitations of a general body of the size and scope of our Association, I may perhaps be allowed to adduce the recent disagreement among librarians regarding the copyright question, or rather regarding the proper course to be followed in connection with the conference on that question called by the Librarian of Congress. It will be remembered that this conference was semi-official and was due to the desire of members of Congress to frame a bill that should be satisfactory to the large number of conflicting interests involved. To this conference our Association was invited to send, and did send, delegates. It is obvious that if these and all the other delegates to the conference had simply held out for the provisions most favorable to themselves no agreement would have been possible and the objects of the conference would have been defeated. Recognizing this, all the bodies and interests represented worked from the beginning to se-

cure an agreement, striving only that it should be such as would represent a minimum of concession on all sides. This view was shared by the delegates of this Association. The law as it stood was, it is true, most favorable to libraries in its provisions regarding importation, and the retention of these provisions might have been facilitated by withdrawal from the conference and subsequent opposition to whatever new bill might have been framed. But the delegates assumed that they were appointed to confer, not to withdraw, and that if the Association had desired to hold aloof from the conference that result would have been best attained by appointing no delegates at all. The Association's delegates accordingly joined with their fellows in the spirit of compromise to agree on such a bill as might be least unacceptable to all, and the result was a measure slightly, but only slightly, less favorable to libraries than the existing law. With the presentation of this bill to the proper committees of Congress, and a formal statement that they approved it on behalf of the Association, the duties of the delegates ended. And here begins to appear the applicability of this chapter from library history to what has preceded. The action of the delegates was officially that of the Association. But it was disapproved by very many members of the Association on the ground that it seemed likely to result in lessening the importation privilege of libraries. Whether these dissidents were in a majority or not it seemed impossible to say. The Association's legislative body, the Council, twice refused to disapprove or instruct the delegates, thus tacitly approving their action, but the dissidents asserted that the Council, in this respect, did not rightly reflect the opinion of the Association. The whole situation was an instructive illustration of the difficulty of getting a large body of general scope to act on a definite, circumscribed question, or even of ascertaining its opinion or its wishes regarding such action. Recognizing this, the dissidents properly and wisely formed a separate association with a single end in view—the retention of present library importation privileges, and especially the defeat of the part of the bill affecting such privileges as drafted in the conference. The efforts of this body have been crowned with success in that the

bill as reported by the committee contains a modified provision acceptable to the dissidents. Thus a relatively small body formed for a definite purpose has quickly accomplished that purpose, while the objects of the larger body have been expressed but vaguely, and so far as they have been definitely formulated have failed of accomplishment. There is a lesson in this both for our own association and for others.

It must not be assumed, however, that limitation of action along the lines I have indicated means weakness of organization. On the contrary, foreign observers have generally testified to the exceptional strength and efficiency of societies and groups of all kinds in this country. It may be interesting to quote here what a recent French writer on the United States has to say of the part played by associations of all kinds in our national life. And, in passing, he who is proud of his country nowadays should read what is said of her by French and German, and even English writers. The muck-raking is all on this side of the water. The writer from whom I quote, M. Paul de Rousiers, author of "*La Vie Américaine*," does not commend without discrimination, which makes what he has to say of more value. He notes at the outset that "the spirit of free association is widely extended in the United States, and it produces results of surprising efficiency." There are two motives for association, he thinks, the consciousness of weakness, which is generally operative abroad, and the consciousness of strength, which is our motive here. He says:

"The need of association comes generally from the conscience of one's own feebleness or indolence. . . . When such people join they add together their incapacities; hence the failure of many societies formed with great *éclat*. On the contrary, when men accustomed to help themselves without depending on their neighbors form an association, it is because they really find themselves facing a common difficulty . . . such persons add their capacities; they form a powerful union of capables, the only one that has force. Hence the general success of American associations."

The radical difference in the motives for association here and in the old world was noted long ago by De Tocqueville, who says:

"European societies are naturally led to in-

troduce into their midst military customs and formulas. . . . The members of such associations respond to a word of command like soldiers in a campaign; they profess the dogma of passive obedience, or rather, by uniting, they sacrifice entirely, at a single stroke, their judgment and free will. . . . In American associations, on the other hand, individual independence finds its part; as in society every man moves at the same time toward the same goal, but all are not forced to go by the same road. No one sacrifices his will or his reason, but applies them both toward the success of the common enterprise."

Commenting on this, De Rousiers goes on:

"This is not to say that the discipline necessary to the pursuit of the common end is less exact than with us. As far as I can judge, the members of an American association, on the contrary, take their obligations more seriously than we, and precisely because they have undertaken them very freely, without being forced into them by environment or fashion, and also because the heads of the association have not sought to make it serve their own interests. In fine, their discipline is strong, but it is applied only to one precise object; it may thus subsist intact and without tyranny, despite the most serious divergences of view among the members regarding objects foreign to its aim. These happy conditions—this large and concrete mind, joined to the effective activity of the Americans, have given rise to a multitude of groups that are rendering the greatest service."

De Rousiers enlarges on this point at great length and gives many illustrations. He returns to it even when he appears to have gone on to other subjects. In an account of a visit to a militia encampment in Massachusetts, where he was inclined at the outset to scoff at the lack of formal military training, but finally became enthusiastic over the individual efficiency and interest of the militia-men, he ends by saying:

"What I have seen here resembles what I have seen everywhere throughout the United States; each organism, each individual, preserves all its freedom, as far as it can; hence the limited and special character of the public authorities, to whom little is left to do. This doubtless detracts from the massed effects that we are in the habit of producing; we

are apt to think that this kind of liberty is only disorder; but individual efforts are more energetic, and when they converge toward a single end, by spontaneous choice of each will, their power is incalculable. This it is that makes the strength of America."

An interesting and satisfactory summary. There is, however, another way of looking at it. A well-known scientific man recently expressed to me his conviction that an "American" association of any kind is destined to failure, whether it be of scientific men, commercial travellers or plumbers. By "American" here he meant continental in extent. There may thus be, according to this view, a successful Maine hotel-keeper's association, a New York bar association, or a Pennsylvania academy of fine arts, but no such body truly representative of the whole United States. Many such organizations are "American" or "National" in name only; for instance, the "American" Academy of Sciences, which is a Boston institution, or the "National" Academy of Fine Arts, which belongs to New York City. Many bodies have attempted to obviate this trouble by the creation of local sections in different parts of the country, and the newly-formed Society of Illuminating Engineers has, I understand, in mind the organization of perfectly co-ordinate bodies in various parts of the country, without any attempt to create a central body having headquarters at a definite place. This is somewhat as if the American Library Association should consist of the federated state associations, perhaps with a council consisting of a single representative from each. It would seem to be a workable and rather attractive plan. We may remind ourselves again that the United States itself is the classic example of an American association, and that it has been fairly successful by adopting this very system. Our recognition of the necessity of local divisions in our own association and of close affiliation with the various state bodies is shown by the recent resolution of the council providing for sectional meetings and by the presence at this and several other state meetings in the present month of an official representative of the American Library Association. That these, or similar means of making our national body continental in something more than name are necessary we may freely admit. Possibly it

may take some years of experimentation, ending perhaps in appropriate constitutional revision, to hit upon the best arrangement. Too much centralization is bad; but there must be some centralization. We must have our capital and our legislative and administrative machinery, as the United States has at Washington. For legislative purposes our Washington is a shifting one. It is wherever the Association may hold its annual meeting and wherever the Council may convene in the interim. For such administrative and executive purposes as require a fixed location, our Washington is for the present in Boston. Next year it may be elsewhere; but whether it shall remain there or move to some other place would seem to be a matter of small importance. Wherever it may be, it will be inaccessible to a large majority of American librarians. If immediate accessibility is a requisite, therefore, some of its functions may and should be divided. It may not be too much to look forward to a sectional headquarters in every state in the Union, related perhaps to the general headquarters somewhat as branch libraries to a central library, or, perhaps, carried on under the auspices of the state associations. At any rate, it is encouraging to reflect that we are not insensible to the obstacles in the way of making our own, or any other association truly American in scope, and are experimenting toward obviating them.

All these considerations appear to me to lead to one conclusion—the duty of every librarian to become and remain a member of the American Library Association. I do not desire to dwell on the direct advantages that membership offers—these are not few, and they are sufficiently obvious. Possibly most of those who are likely to be affected by them are already members of the Association. I would recommend for consideration higher grounds than these. Instead of asking the question, "What is there in it for me?" I should inquire, "What is there in it for other people?" How will it benefit the general status of library work, the general standing of librarians in the community, the influence of libraries on those who use or ought to use them—these and a hundred other elements of progress that are closely bound up with the success of library effort, but that may not add to the welfare of any one individual.

There seems to be no doubt that the answers to these questions all point toward increased membership. As we have chosen to work along the broader lines and by the energy of mass rather than that of velocity—with the sledge-hammer rather than the rifle bullet—it is surely our duty to make that mass as efficient and as impressive as possible, which means that it must be swelled to the largest possible proportions. Large membership may be efficient in two ways, by united weight and by pervasiveness. An army is powerful in the first way. Ten thousand men concentrated in one spot may strike a sledge-hammer blow and carry all before them. Yet the same ten thousand men may police a great city without even seeing one another. Scattered about on different beats they are everywhere. Every block or two one meets a patrol and the sense of security that they give is overwhelming. It is in this way, it seems to me, that large membership in the American Library Association may be effective. We meet together but once a year, and even then we do not bring out our full force. We have no intention of marching on Washington *en masse* to secure legislation or even of forcing our trustees to raise salaries by a general library strike. But if we can make it an unusual thing for a librarian not to be a member of the American Library Associa-

tion; if wherever one goes he meets our members and recognizes what they stand for, then, it seems to me, public opinion of librarians and librarianship is sure to rise. Our two savages, who band together for a few moments to lift a log, become by that act of association marked men among their fellows; the mere fact that they have intelligence enough to work together for any purpose raises them above the general level. It is not alone that increasing numbers, strength, and influence make for the glory of the Association itself; the most successful bodies of this kind are those that exalt, not themselves but the professions, localities or ideals that they represent. It is because increasing our numbers and scattering our membership throughout the land will increase the influence of the library and strengthen the hands of those who work in it that I believe such increase a worthy object of our effort. Associations and societies come and go, form and disband; they are no more immortal than the men and women that compose them. Yet an association, like a man, should seek to do the work that lies before it with all its strength, and to keep that strength at its maximum of efficiency. So doing, it may rest content that, be its accomplishment large or small, its place in the history of human endeavor is worthy and secure.

THE MUNICIPAL POPULAR LIBRARIES OF PARIS*

BY GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, Librarian, Public Library, Washington, D. C.

JUST as naturally as a duck takes to water does a librarian on his summer vacation visit the libraries that lie in his path. He does this almost instinctively even when he is visiting a country for the first time with proverbial American speed, and when cathedrals, castles and art galleries stand first in importance as spectacles. It is, perhaps, to be expected that an American librarian touring Northern France would find time to visit the famous national reference libraries of Paris, such as the Bibliothèque Nationale and the Mazarine, the Ste. Geneviève and the Arsenal libraries; also that he would see a few typical municipal reference libraries of the larger

provincial cities such as those at Rennes, Amiens and Rouen. But it is not perhaps so obvious that he would find time to study a library system that has no mention in Baedeker and is not usually regarded as among the sights of Paris. However, as this system is probably the nearest existing French counterpart to an American branch library system, it deserves the attention of American public librarians.

Before taking up the more specific topic of this paper I wish to mention one or two features of the reference libraries visited that especially interested me. Nearly all of them had, apparently, only just begun to make card catalogs. Most of the libraries had printed catalogs, often in several volumes, with nu-

*Read at the District of Columbia Library Association, Oct. 23, 1907.

merous supplements; some of them, like the Arsenal Library, had manuscript catalogs on large sheets which were kept in pamphlet binders; but nearly all are now developing card catalogs, some classified, but a few substantially dictionary catalogs. The cards used are generally of about the same width as our standard card, but are somewhat shorter. Invariably, however, the cards stand on end instead of on their longest sides. Perforations are large; wooden rods are used and cases seem rather awkward. Inasmuch as their card catalogs all seem to be such new ventures, one cannot help wondering why the standard size in general use not only in America but by the Institut International de Bibliographie at Brussels, the Concilium Bibliographicum at Zurich, as well as elsewhere, had not been adopted, thus providing for the interchange of cards. But perhaps the desire for uniformity, even in so expensive a process as that of cataloging, is somewhat similar to the desire of the Anglo-Saxon that all the world speak English.

The French popular libraries have indeed been described in the great French cyclopedias; they have been critically treated in M. Maurice Pellisson's "Les bibliothèques populaires," published within a year, and there are scattering references to them in the files of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. Inasmuch, however, as the Paris system has been much expanded during the last few years, it seems that a present-day view of it by an American public librarian may prove of interest. The following notes are based on several evenings spent in different libraries, on an interview and correspondence with the supervising officer of the system at the Hôtel de Ville, and on recent official documents and other recent French authorities.

Paris is well supplied with reference libraries in the great state supported institutions already mentioned. These popular libraries, officially known as Bibliothèques Municipales, are designed to be agents of general education. To this end they are widely distributed; they are kept open at hours most convenient for those who are regularly employed; they have small reference collections, but find their main work in home circulation. There are 82 of these libraries in Paris, from two to six in each of the 20 arrondissements (wards) into which the city is

divided. Each is housed in a single large room or, at most, in two connecting rooms. One is to be found in the mairie or town hall of each arrondissement; the others are in the public school buildings (les écoles communales). To aid in directing readers to the library nearest their homes, in each library is posted a large chart giving the location and hours of opening of all the libraries in the system.

There are 475,346 volumes in the 82 libraries. The libraries therefore possess an average of less than 6000 volumes. Considerably more than one-half of each collection is for circulation. About 10 or 12 current periodicals are to be found in each reading room. One of the rules governing all the libraries provides that books costing more than 10 francs (including binding) shall not be circulated. Practically all of the books in these libraries are confined to French, though some contain a few English and German books. There is no direct access to the shelves except in the case of dictionaries and cyclopedias. Circulating books are behind a counter and reference books are kept in glazed or wire screened cases.

All the libraries contain collections of music for home use and twelve of them contain collections of industrial art material. These art collections consist, in addition to books, of designs (often in colors) for furniture, costume, architecture, etc. These designs are mounted on heavy paper about 30 in. by 15 in. and kept in portfolios. Each card is numbered and may be taken out for home use. There are 102,182 of these mounted designs in the 12 libraries having these collections of industrial art. This material has large use.

The libraries are all open at least two hours every evening and two hours every Sunday morning. A few are also open from 4 to 6 p.m., and a very few are open daily from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. There are ten regular holidays on which all libraries are closed.

Permission to use the libraries is surrounded by the fewest possible formalities. Any person at least 18 years of age may secure the right to draw books from any library in his own arrondissement by proving in some way, such as by a receipt for rent, his domicile in the arrondissement. In at least one library young people of 13 years of age may draw books on written consent

and guaranty of parents or guardians. Last year the number of registered borrowers at all libraries numbered 61,225. The total use was 1,549,713, including 1,447,588 home circulation and 102,125 reading room use. These figures are not so large as those of 1904, when the total use (both circulation and reference) reached 2,135,640 from 75 libraries, and even fall short of those of 1898, when with 74 libraries the use was 1,928,217. M. Rupert Pr  cy, Chief of the Central Service of Municipal Libraries, attributes this falling off in use to several causes. I translate freely from his letter. "Among these causes are the fact that some of the time formerly given to reading is now devoted to sports; the appearance of numerous publications at prices that appeal to the most meagre purses, and above all the campaigns of the hygienic enthusiasts which have resulted in inducing in the public mind a fear of contamination by microbes."

Books taken from these libraries may be retained 15 days and renewed once. The collection of fines, except in cases of losses or injuries, is unknown. Sealed letters, never post-cards are sent to delinquents. In cases where books are not recovered the central office and all the other libraries are furnished with the names of delinquents and "black lists" are kept.

Thus far in this paper I have sometimes referred to these libraries as forming a system of branches in the American sense of that term, but more often as individual libraries, and this with design. There is a central office, but not a great central library. There is no one board of trustees under whom a chief librarian directs all the branches. There is, however, a central supervising commission, appointed by the Prefect of the Seine, whose minute and rigid rules govern the administration of every library, including such matters as the arrangement of books on the shelves, accessions registers, salary schedules, binding, book prices, etc. Monthly statistics must be sent to the executive officer of the commission and all libraries appear together in the municipal budget.

The rules of the central commission provide for local commissions in each *arrondissement*. The chief function of these local commissions is the choice of books for the libraries of the *arrondissement*. But their selections must ordinarily be made from approved lists pub-

lished by the central commission. They may, however, under exceptional circumstances, purchase, subject to the approval of the central commission, recent and scientific books that have not yet been included in the approved lists.

The rules of the central commission provide for each library a librarian, one or more assistant librarians and one or more messengers. In most libraries but three persons make up the entire staff, or if there are more there is alternation in the service. None but men are employed; there is not the slightest danger of the feminization of French libraries, for, so far as I could learn, no women whatever are employed in them. All employees are appointed by the Prefect of the Seine. Those employed in the libraries housed in the communal schools are regularly appointed from among the teaching staff. The school principal is usually also librarian; the staffs of the libraries in the *mairies* are recruited from the clerks employed in the various offices of the *mairie*, on nomination of the mayor. The schedule of yearly salaries is as follows: librarian from \$120 to \$200; assistant librarian \$100 to \$110; messenger \$80 to \$85. It should be observed that these salaries are paid for two hours work a day, and that the employees derive their main support from other occupations, usually teaching; but it is rather startling to find that the highest salary paid is less than 60 cents per evening.

As books are regularly published in France unbound they are all bound in monotonous uniformity in binding prescribed by the central commission. This binding, by the way, is washable cloth; it wears well and deserved more study than I was able to give to it. Books are arranged in strict numerical order as added. Oversize books are kept on special shelves, but their numerical places are occupied by dummies.

At least once in two years and generally every year a classified pocket catalog of books for home use in each library is printed. Every borrower must needs purchase one of these catalogs at a cost of ten cents. Author and subject catalogs on slips are also kept for official use.

The total yearly cost of supporting these 82 libraries is 295,596 francs, or an average of \$721 for the total running expenses of each

library. The sum of 28,000 francs is also appropriated for 14 private free libraries. Thus the support rendered by the city of Paris to free libraries is less than \$65,000 a year. This money is apportioned among the various libraries on the basis of the home circulation. During the first five years after the creation of a new library 1000 francs additional are yearly allotted to it.

One of the most interesting features of this library system, and the one which will, perhaps, afford most practical help to American public librarians, is that which has to do with the choice of books. One of the most important functions of the central commission is the annual publication of a list of books accepted as suitable for these municipal libraries. It is from these lists that all accessions to the various libraries must be chosen.

It is well known that one of the hardest tasks of a librarian is the choosing of new French books that will not prove unsuitable for an American constituency. It is to be hoped that the *A. L. A. Booklist* may sooner or later take up books in foreign languages. Although I have never made any actual tests as order lists of the lists prepared by the Paris commission, yet I believe that they would prove helpful. An analysis of the one for 1907 may be of interest. Exclusive of bound periodicals, it contains 273 titles and 278 volumes, divided as follows: ethics and politics, 15 volumes, cost unbound 49.50 fr.; history, geography and travel, 66 volumes, 352.50 fr.; fiction, 52 volumes, 179 fr.; literature, 51 volumes, 199 fr.; sciences, art and education, 49 volumes, 211.25 fr.; and juvenile, 45 volumes, 124.75 fr. If the entire list were ordered the cost would be about 1125 francs (\$225), or if bound in France about \$315. The fiction section would probably be the most useful part of the catalog. The books included in it would cost, bound, less than \$50.

A limited supply only of these lists is printed each year. However, I was assured that if American librarians file requests for them sufficiently in advance the editions could be increased so that it would be possible to send them in future if not at present.

Inasmuch as this question of book selection is just now receiving so much attention from librarians it seems well to bring together here a few scattered notes regarding other helps

in the choice of French books. The monthly *Bulletin des Bibliothèques Populaires* (Paris, Cornély, subscription 3 fr. a year), published since January, 1906, is almost entirely devoted to brief signed reviews of French literature. They are written by experts (mostly professors in the Sorbonne) with librarians in mind. They are brief, do not indulge in fine writing and are very practical. In each number some one subject is taken up and its literature is reviewed comparatively. The editor of this journal in his first issue praised the "A. L. A. catalog." He regretted that the French had no similar list, but called attention to what he calls a retrospective guide to French literature, namely, the "Catalogue de livres pour bibliothèques populaires," published (Paris) by the Ligue de l'Enseignement in 1905. He also mentions the pamphlet entitled "Pour les bibliothèques publiques ou privés: des livres à lire" (Paris, "Pages libres," 1903. 75 centimes.) Another monthly periodical published to aid in the choice of current French books is the *Bibliographie du Bon Livre Français* (Paris, L'Action Sociale de la Femme, subscription 2 fr. 50 centimes). Books favorably reviewed in it may be purchased with safety by American libraries.

These small public libraries, descriptive notes of which occupy the bulk of this paper, are not confined to Paris, but are scattered widely over France. The latest available statistics, those of 1902, report 2911 tax supported popular libraries in addition to the 82 in Paris, possessing 416,417 volumes. Out of 86 departments five have more than 100 of these libraries and 29 have more than 30. For example, the city of Amiens, with 91,000 population, has 17 of these popular libraries. However, only 86 of these libraries outside of Paris have incomes exceeding \$200 each; the expenditures of 107 are from \$100 to \$200; the yearly incomes of 173 are from \$20 to \$100; 366 have less than \$20 a year each; and the rest have no ordinary incomes.

It would perhaps be ungracious for one who has so recently received courtesies at the hands of French library officers to add any words of adverse criticism that might be suggested by comparisons between the libraries here described and our own public libraries. It may, however, without discourtesy be permitted to quote from good French

authorities, to let the comparison be made by French library officers and educators. M. Charles V. Langlois, Professor at the Sorbonne and Director of the Library, Office and Museum of Public Education (formerly known as the *Musée Pédagogique*) reviewed fully the library situation of France, and especially the status of these popular libraries in the program (January, 1906) of the *Bulletin des Bibliothèques Populaires*. He frankly ranked the United States first in public library work, with England next, then Germany and then France.

Professor Langlois points out that out of the 3000 existing popular libraries (Paris excepted) only 200 have more than \$100 a year for the purchase of books. He thinks that there are enough libraries, but that the existing ones are not sufficiently well supported, that they vegetate, chiefly from want of more and better new accessions. From a careful study of the situation he says: "it appears evident that there is lacking to our French libraries, not only money and that which money will give, but a more lively sentiment of their social value, more good books and more friends."

M. Pellisson, in the concluding chapter of his recent "*Les bibliothèques populaires*," attempts to analyze the reasons why English and American public libraries are so far superior to those of France, and why the public libraries of Germany have in the last ten years come to be better than those of France, and to point out how the public libraries of France can be made better. In this chapter he first mentions the obvious disadvantages under which the French libraries suffer: that

because of smaller appropriations their collections are smaller, their housing and material equipment are inferior, their hours of opening are shorter, their administration is less active and efficient, and their service more poorly paid. Another shortcoming, according to M. Pellisson, is that the libraries are too often composed of books written "for the people instead of books written for all the world." Books that give the impression of being "written for the people" are precisely the books that the "people" will never read. It is high time, he says, to renounce absolutely the conception of making the public library a philanthropic institution and make of it an instrument of culture. This critic also points out that in most places these libraries have been multiplied excessively; that they would be stronger and more effective by being reduced in numbers by combinations, by establishing a strong central library with a smaller number of stronger branches. Publicity and the help of the press are also much needed. And, finally, improvement in the personnel of the librarians is needed and special training for librarianship is requisite.

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REFERENCE BOOKS OF 1907: BEING THE FIFTH SUPPLEMENT TO THE A. L. A. "GUIDE TO REFERENCE BOOKS"

By ALICE B. KROEGER, *Drexel Institute Library*

General

PITMAN'S "Where to look, an easy guide to books of reference" (Lond., Pitman, 1907, s. n.), is an index to the contents of the British annual books of reference. A list of works of reference in the front includes British year-books, annuals and similar periodical publications. Books like "Hazel's annual," "Whitaker's almanack," the "Statesman's yearbook," etc., are among those indexed.

Religion

The most important religious reference book of the year is "The Catholic encyclopedia" (N. Y., Robert Appleton, 1907, \$90), of which the first and second volumes have appeared. The work when completed will be in 15 volumes. It is an "international work of reference on the constitution, doctrines, discipline and history of the Catholic Church." There are very good illustrations, portraits, plates,

maps, etc. The articles which are signed are very fair, and there are bibliographic references to recent literature, Protestant as well as Catholic. "It differs from the general encyclopedia in omitting facts and information which have no relation to the Church. On the other hand, it is not exclusively a Church encyclopædia, nor is it limited to the ecclesiastical sciences and the doings of churchmen."—*Preface*.

The first volume of Hasting's "Dictionary of Christ and the gospels" (N. Y., Scribner, 1906, \$6), in a way supplements the compiler's "Dictionary of the Bible." It is to be completed in two volumes and aims to give an account of everything that relates to Christ.

Julian's "Dictionary of hymnology" is issued in a revised edition with a new supplement (Lond., Murray, 1907, 21s). Hymns not included in the first edition are collected in the supplement.

Social sciences

Gannett's "Statistical abstract of the world" (N. Y., Wiley, 1907, 75 c.) is a small volume giving brief statistics of the agriculture, mining, manufactures, commerce, transportation, etc., of all countries.

Montgomery and Cambray's "Dictionary of political phrases and allusions" (Lond., Sonnenschein, N. Y., Dutton, 1906, 7s. 6d., \$2) is limited almost exclusively to English terms, although there are some foreign and American terms. The articles are brief.

Rollins' "Money and investments" (Bost., Estes, Lond., Gay & Bird, 1907, \$2) is "a reference book for the use of those desiring information in the handling of money or the investment thereof." It explains in easy language the most commonly used terms and expressions and is alphabetically arranged.

"The index by authors, titles and subjects to the publications of the National Educational Association for its first 50 years, 1857 to 1906" (Winona, Minn., National Educational Association, 1907, \$1) is a valuable aid in looking up educational subjects.

Commerce

Bartholomew's "Atlas of the world's commerce" (Lond., Newnes, 1907, \$8) consists of maps, descriptive text and diagrams which show products, imports, exports, commercial conditions and economic statistics of the coun-

tries of the world. An alphabetical list covering the description and geographical distribution of the principal commodities of commerce is included.

Science and Useful Arts

"Van Nostrand's chemical annual, 1907" (N. Y., Van Nostrand, 1907, \$2.50) gives useful information for the chemist.

"Henley's twentieth century book of recipes, formulas, and processes" (N. Y., Henley, 1907, \$3) is compiled by G. D. Hiscox, and contains about 10,000 recipes, formulas, etc. It is the best of the recipe books.

Engineering

Of "Henley's encyclopædia of practical engineering and allied trades" (N. Y., Henley, 1906, complete set, \$25) three volumes have been published. The work is English. It is the most recent cyclopedia of engineering.

The "Engineering index annual for 1906" (N. Y., Engineering Magazine, 1907, \$2) is the first annual volume of this useful reference work. It is compiled from the monthly indexes in the *Engineering Magazine*. The arrangement is not alphabetical, but the book is divided into such groups as civil engineering, electrical engineering, industrial economy, marine and naval engineering, etc.

Agriculture

The first two volumes of Bailey's "Cyclopedia of American agriculture" (N. Y., Macmillan, 1907, \$5 each) have been published. It is an important reference book to be completed in four volumes. The work is not alphabetically arranged. Each volume deals with a special phase of the subject. Volume one treats of farms, volume two of crops. A valuable addition to all reference departments.

Fine arts

Mach's "Outlines of the history of painting from 1200-1900 A.D." (Bost., Ginn, 1906, \$1.80) is valuable to the reference librarian for its tables, list of artists and pronouncing vocabulary, brief account of the history of painting, art map of Europe and key, list of great painters of all countries, and maps of each country.

Literature. Allusions

Johnson's "Phrases and names, their origins and meanings" (Lond., Laurie, Phil.,

Lippincott, 1907, \$1.50) is a rather unimportant addition to this useful class of books. It gives very brief accounts of the origin and meaning of common phrases and names.

Quotations

Benham's "Book of quotations, proverbs and household words" (Phil., Lippincott, Lond., Cassell, 1907, \$3, 10s. 6d.) is a useful work of reference to add to Bartlett's and Ward's books of quotations. It consists of a collection of quotations from British and American authors arranged by authors alphabetically, quotations from the Bible and Book of Common Prayer, miscellaneous quotations, and familiar phrases and sayings from all sources, ancient and modern. A full verbal index adds to its usefulness.

Harbottle's "Dictionary of quotations (Spanish)" (Lond., Sonnenschein, N. Y., Macmillan, 1907, 7s. 6d.) is alphabetically arranged under first words with subject and author index. Translations of the quotations are given.

"Stokes' encyclopedia of familiar quotations" is compiled by E. E. Treffry (N. Y., Stokes, 1906, \$2.25). The arrangement is alphabetical by subjects, and it has an index to authors. There is also a very full index of important words. The quotations are chiefly English and American.

Hazlitt's "English proverbs and proverbial phrases" (N. Y., Scribner, Lond., Reeves, 1907, \$2.50) is alphabetically arranged and is annotated.

Author dictionaries

Lockwood's "Lexicon to the English poetical works of John Milton" (N. Y., Macmillan, 1907, \$3) gives the meaning of the words in the poetry of Milton, and is of value to the student of the poet's works.

Redfern's "The wisdom of Sir Walter" (Lond., Black, 1907, \$2) embraces extracts from the Waverley novels and Lockhart's "Life of Sir Walter Scott." The extracts are arranged alphabetically under such headings as art, authors, character, etc.

Fiction

Baker's "History in fiction" (Lond., Routledge, N. Y., Dutton, 1907, 2 v., \$1.50) is a useful addition to the guides to historical fiction. Volume one deals with English fiction, volume two with American and foreign fiction.

Biography

Leonard's "Men of America" (N. Y., Hamersly, 1908, \$10) is a biographical dictionary of contemporaries.

The articles are somewhat longer than those in "Who's Who in America" but it does not contain as many names. Too expensive for any but the large libraries.

Moulton's "The doctor's who's who" (N. Y., Saalfield Publishing Co., 1906, \$2.50) is a biographical dictionary of living practitioners in all parts of the world.

Herringshaw's "American statesmen and public official year-book, 1906" (Chic., American Publishers' Association, 1906, \$5) includes United States, state, county and city officials.

History

The first volume of Hodge's "Hand-book of American Indians, north of Mexico" (Wash., Government Printing Office, 1907) is published as Bulletin 30 of the Smithsonian Institution's Bureau of American Ethnology. "It contains a descriptive list of the stocks, confederacies, tribes, tribal divisions and settlements, north of Mexico, accompanied with the various names by which these have been known, together with biographies of Indians of note, sketches of their history, archaeology, manners, arts, customs and institutions and the aboriginal words incorporated in the English language."—*Preface*. The articles are alphabetically arranged and are accompanied by lists of references.

Putnam's "Tabular views of universal history" (N. Y., Putnam, 1907, \$2.50) is brought down to date and revised by L. E. Jones and Simeon Strunsky. The tables show in parallel columns the important events in the world's history down to 1907.

Flagg's "Guide to Massachusetts local history" (Salem, Mass., Salem Press Co., 1907, \$6) is a bibliographic index to the literature of the towns, cities and counties of the state, including books, pamphlets, articles in periodicals and collected works, books in preparation, historical manuscripts, newspaper clippings, etc.

Periodical indexes, lists, etc.

The *Bulletin of bibliography* (Bost., Boston Book Co., 1907, \$1 per year) began the publication of a "Magazine subject-index" in the April, 1907, number, which aims to index a

number of periodicals not included in "Poole," the "Library index," or the "Reader's guide." It is the intention to bring this out in book form early in 1908.

Severance's "Guide to the current periodicals and serials of the United States and Canada, 1907" (Ann Arbor, Mich., Wahr, 1907, \$1) is a helpful list of periodicals arranged alphabetically, giving frequency of publication, publisher, place of publication and price. There is also a classified list. Review in *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, July, 1907.

Government documents, United States

The U. S. Department of Agriculture Library has issued "Supplement no. 1 (1901-05) to Catalogue of the periodicals and other serial publications exclusive of U. S. government publications in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture" (Wash., Government Printing Office, 1907).

State documents

Hasse's "Index of economic material in documents of the states of the United States, prepared for the Department of Economics and Sociology of the Carnegie Institution of Washington" (Wash., Carnegie Institution, 1907, pts. 1-3, pap., 50 c. ea.) is the beginning of one of the most important bibliographic enterprises of recent years. The first three parts cover the documents of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. Each part is divided into "general sources of information and descriptive material" and "topical analysis." This index "undertakes to deal only with the printed reports of administrative offices, legislative committees, and special commissions of the states, and with governors' messages for the period since 1789."

Bibliography. American

Volume 4 of Evans' "American bibliography" (Chic., the author, 1907, \$15) covers the years from 1765 to 1773, inclusive.

Of Bradford's "The bibliographers' manual of American history" (Phil., Henkels, 1907, \$3.50 per volume), volume one has been published (A-E). The work contains an account of state, territory, town and county histories relating to the United States. Titles are given in full with bibliographic notes and the prices at which the books have been sold for the past 40 years. There is an index by titles and an index by states.

German

A German work giving the prices at which books have been sold at auction is entitled "Jahrbuch der bücherpreise" (Lpz., Harrassowitz, 1907), the first volume of which is for 1906.

Children's reading

Field's "Fingerposts to children's reading" (Chic., McClurg, 1907, \$1) contains chapters on various phases of children's reading and a list of books for school and Sunday-school libraries. The list of 50 pages is classified and graded.

Moses' "Children's books and reading" (N. Y., Kennerley, 1907, \$1.50) is a work covering some of the same field, but giving more attention to the history of children's literature. The list of recommended books covers 67 pages.

Salisbury and Beckwith's "Index to short stories: an aid to the teacher of children" (Chic., Row, Peterson & Co., 1907, 75 c.) is alphabetically arranged under subjects of the stories. There is at the end a priced-list of the books indexed.

Library catalogs

The "Subject index of the modern works added to the Library of the British Museum in the years 1901-1905" (Lond., 1906, \$16) is the latest volume of this useful catalog.

The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh's "Classified catalogue, 1895-1902" (Pittsburgh, Carnegie Library, 1907, 3 v.) is one of the most important library catalogs published in recent years. It is classified according to the Decimal classification, with author and subject indexes. The annotations are an important feature of this catalog.

STAFF MEETINGS

THE following important contribution to the symposium was received too late for use in the December number:

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The policy of self-government has been applied by the writer to the staff of the Northwestern University Library since September, 1906. A brief statement of the working out of this policy was made by Eleanor F. Lewis in *Public Libraries* for October, 1907. Nearly a year has passed since that statement was prepared, but Miss Lewis' words, "The *esprit de corps* has grown far stronger among us than was ever before the case," are now true in an increased and increasing degree. The

writer and her staff are well satisfied with self-government. The head librarian is relieved of much burdensome administrative detail, the dread element of personal friction is reduced to a minimum, and executive power is developed in the individual members of the staff.

The staff meetings had their origin in the desire of the young women to have an opportunity for fuller and broader discussion of actual problems in this library than was possible during working hours. The writer has always been present at these meetings, but with one or two exceptions the other members of the staff have presided in rotation. Different groups have taken turns in planning and preparing the programs. The subjects discussed have been determined by the needs felt and expressed by the staff. All this, of course, with any desired suggestion or revision from the writer.

When the object of the meeting has been to deal with perplexing questions arising in the every day work of this library, each person has made beforehand her memoranda of the points she wished discussed or decided. And these points have all been taken up by the whole staff, and criticism and suggestion have had free expression with the understanding that the first rule of every such meeting was that no one should take offence.

For the benefit of the four assistants who work chiefly at the public desk one meeting was devoted to the detail of the ordering department. One afternoon the writer took charge of the reading room and the rest of the staff spent two hours or more at the bindery conducted in Evanston by George Stoskopf. Particular attention was given to the processes of library binding, and also to the kind and amount of mending which may be done advantageously in the library. For experience with very fine bindings and book rarities the staff occasionally spends an evening at the home of an Evanston book collector, Charles B. Cleveland.

Some meetings have been given entirely to reports from library periodicals, the assistants exercising their own judgment in the selection of articles for discussion. One of these meetings was devoted to articles on college libraries in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

After the meeting of the Illinois State Library Association at Bloomington last spring, the three assistants who attended reported the more important papers for the benefit of the others. A meeting was held early last fall jointly with the staff of the Evanston Public Library for a report of the Asheville meeting of the American Library Association. This program was worked up chiefly from the proceedings, as only Miss Lindsay had attended the meeting.

In the near future the writer will present to the staff the history and development of this library.

The time of meeting has been in the evening, and the several assistants have taken turns in attending the public desk. General social acquaintance among the members of the staff has been promoted by having a picnic supper together before the regular hour of meeting. The four reading room assistants are regularly on duty three evenings a week each, and on this account staff meetings have been less frequent than they would otherwise have been. The frequency has been determined by agreement from time to time, and has not usually been oftener than once a month.

The staff meeting on this representative and democratic basis is recommended as an outlet for much that, smothered and discouraged, might become discontent and a hindrance to the best work of the library.

LODILLA AMBROSE.

WHAT THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT IS DOING FOR CANADIAN LIBRARIES

LET me hasten to say that this note has to do merely with what the Canadian government is doing for Canadian public libraries in the way of special publications. Under the Dominion constitution all educational matters, including public libraries, are left to the provincial governments. Consequently public libraries come under the control of the province in which they are situated, not under the federal government. The federal government could not if it would regulate or supervise or aid financially the libraries of the Dominion, with the exception, of course, of the Library of Parliament, the Supreme Court Library, and the several departmental libraries at Ottawa. It does, however, distribute to the public libraries of the Dominion from year to year a large number of valuable public documents; and also occasionally publishes a special report of exceptional interest, largely for the benefit of the libraries of the country.

Of the former, mention may be made of the *Debates of the House of Commons*, and of the *Senate*, issued each year in several bound volumes, carefully indexed; the annual series of *Sessional Papers*, which include the reports of every department of the public service; the publications of the *Geological Survey*; the bulletins issued by the *Director of Experimental Farms*, etc. Indirectly, the Dominion Government may be credited with the annual transactions of the *Royal Society of Canada*, as the society receives a substantial annual grant from the government for the specific purpose of publishing these transactions. The annual reports of the *bureau of Dominion Archives* are of special importance to historical students, who are given the opportunity of consulting them in the public libraries of the country. This year's report

extends to three large volumes, the last of which consists of an exhaustive series of "Documents relating to the constitutional history of Canada, 1759-1791," edited with notes by Prof. Adam Shortt, of Queen's University, and Dr. A. G. Doughty, the Dominion Archivist. The federal government also issues each year a statistical year-book, prepared by the Census Office; and distributes copies of a useful publication prepared outside, the "Canadian year-book," more or less in the nature of a national almanac. It also distributes to the libraries of the country several semi-official periodicals, such as the *Labour Gazette* and the *Canadian Forestry Journal*.

Of special publications, the most notable recent example is the invaluable "Atlas of Canada," prepared under the supervision of the Dominion Geographer, and issued in a special binding to Canadian libraries. This atlas contains not only a series of authoritative, up-to-date maps showing territorial divisions, telegraphs, telephones, railways (a special map being devoted to the great transcontinental lines built or under construction), elevations, etc., but also geological maps, maps showing distribution and limits of forests and forest trees, others illustrating the density of population, the origins of the people, disputed international and interprovincial boundaries, areas occupied by the aborigines of Canada, the great oceanic drainage basins, the routes of Canadian explorers; in fact, it would be difficult to suggest any question affecting Canada, political, industrial, scientific, social, that is not answered in some form by this very remarkable national atlas.

But this is getting beyond the legitimate bounds of a "note." Let me merely mention, as among the more important special publications issued by the Dominion government to libraries, Dr. A. P. Low's "Cruise of the *Neptune*," a very readable and fully-illustrated account of the last government expedition to Hudson Bay and the arctic seas; and A. O. Wheeler's "Selkirk Range," a narrative of exploration and mountain-climbing in the heart of the Canadian Alps. The maps and plates accompanying this work are so numerous that they fill a second volume, or case, while the first volume itself contains nearly a hundred full-page illustrations. Also a special work prepared for the St. Louis exhibition, "Canada: its history, productions and natural resources," fully illustrated; and Clark & Fletcher's "Farm weeds of Canada," with 100 admirable colored plates, by Norman Criddle, of Canadian farm weeds—Canadian wild flowers would be a more generous and equally just description. It will be seen that, in an indirect way, the Canadian government is doing something on behalf of Canadian libraries. The Canadian library movement is still in swaddling clothes, but it is a sturdy infant, sound in wind and limb, and before long will be toddling about in imitation of its grown-up cousin across the way.

LAWRENCE J. BURPEES.

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

THE following circular letter has been sent to the 50 fellows of the Amer. Library Institute: The A. L. I. thus far is only an admirable plan, carefully worked out and with a large future for usefulness but waiting for the right man to carry it on. I believe fully as two years ago in the idea, if effectively carried out, but gravely doubt if it is worth while to put in operation in any but a whole hearted way. When elected president I expected to have time to do this work myself, but was soon plunged into a great scheme of rebuilding here in carrying out our greatly enlarged plans. Our manager, A. O. Gallup, takes charge of current business, but direct personal charge of all new plans and buildings falls on me. You will understand the extra pressure from the fact that we spent on these additions \$276,000, or more than in 10 ordinary years. I shall be tied down closely till next fall, after which there will be leisure to devote to the library and educational interests, to which I have given most of my life.

I have tried repeatedly to get some one else to take the presidency and build up this A. L. I. work. I hoped to undertake it this fall, and the board fixed a meeting for Dec. 10 in New York, but the sudden call of our local chairman, Dr. Canfield, to Europe resulted in postponement, and unexpected pressure of work here makes it impossible for me to give the time necessary to make a thoroughly successful beginning.

If enough of the 50 fellows feel any enthusiasm for this plan and are willing to pledge active co-operation, I believe we can find some one who will accept the working responsibility as president and do this very valuable work. Three courses are open:

1. To find such a man, who will take hold of the new work vigorously.
2. Failing to find such a man, to let the A. L. I. continue in quiet slumber till the right man rises up to wake it.
3. To abandon the plan and do as much of the work as is found practicable through other agencies.

Each fellow is asked to refresh his memory as to the object and method by reading *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, v. 20, p. 300, 304:459, C179, C198; 31:71, and *Public Libraries*, v. 9, p. 238-9, 11:108, 371, and then to write me frankly his opinion as to which of the three courses is wisest, and if he votes for taking up active work this winter, to suggest the best man for president.

MELVIL DEWEY.

LAKE PLACID CLUB, N. Y.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

THE L. A. U. K. will hold its annual meeting at Brighton, Eng., in August or September, 1908. The invitation to Antwerp has been withdrawn, pending investigation as to the exact date of the founding of the city library of Antwerp.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY GIFTS, 1907

ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES

Greenville, S. C.	\$15,000	Helena, Mont.	30,000
Kewanee, Wis.	7,000	Loveland, Col.	10,000
Aberdeen, Wash.	15,000	Lakewood, Ohio	15,000
Honea Path, S. C.	10,000	Villisca, Iowa	10,000
Nampa, Idaho	10,000	Parsons, Kan.	24,500
Chicopee, Mass.	15,000	Alma, Neb.	4,000
Geneva, Ill.	7,500	Avondale, Ala.	10,000
Anaheim, Cal.	10,000	Baker City, Ore.	17,500
Ladysmith, Wis.	10,000	Brookings, S. D.	10,000
Lamar, Colo.	12,000	Concordia, Kan.	10,000
Laurens, Iowa	2,500	Connersville, Ind.	17,500
Porterville, Cal.	10,000	Frankfort, Kan.	5,000
Charlevoix, Mich.	10,000	Huron, S. D.	10,000
Clarinda, Iowa	10,000	Lebanon, N. H.	12,500
Montpelier, Ind.	10,000	Lincoln, Cal.	6,000
Ocala, Fla.	5,000	Lodi, Cal.	9,000
Rutherford Col- lege, N. C.	2,500	Longmont, Col.	10,000
Abilene, Tex.	17,500	Merrill, Wis.	17,500
Auburn, Cal.	10,000	Springfield, Mass.	(2 branches) 50,000
Hot Springs, S. D.	7,500	Mountain Home, Idaho	6,000
Jennings, La.	10,000	Norfolk, Neb.	10,000
Orange, Cal.	10,000	Onawa, Iowa	10,000
Salinas, Cal.	10,000	Rock Springs, Wyo.	12,500
The Dalles, Ore.	10,000	San Leandro, Cal.	10,000
Williamsport, W. Va.	10,000	Steamboat Springs, Colo.	5,000
Albion, Neb.	6,000	Sturgis, Mich.	10,000
Alexandria, La.	10,000	West Gouldsboro, Me.	500
Andrews, Ind.	5,000	Eureka City, Utah	10,000
Bedford, Iowa	10,000	Fairbury, Neb.	10,000
DeWitt, Iowa	5,600	Linton, Ind.	15,000
Glasgow, Mont.	7,500	Marysville, Ohio	10,000
Hinton & Avis, W. Va.	12,500	Monterey, Cal.	10,000
Ligonier, Ind.	10,000	Rocky Ford, Colo.	10,000
Lincoln, Neb.	10,000	Salem, Oregon	14,000
Potosky, Mich.	12,500	Superior, Neb.	6,000
Provo City, Utah	17,500		
Somerville, Mass.	25,000		
Winchendon, Mass.	12,500		
East San Jose, Cal.	7,000		
Glenwood, Minn.	10,000		
		Total 76 Library Bldgs. (incl. 2 branches)	\$833,100

INCREASES, UNITED STATES

Anderson, S. C.	5,000	Ames, Iowa	6,000
Lewistown, Ill.	400	Wausau, Wis.	4,000
Vinalhaven, Me.	200	Cleveland, Ohio	123,000
Fullerton, Cal.	2,500	Adrian, Mich.	2,500
Havelock, Neb.	1,000	Pella, Iowa	1,000
Kearney, N. J.	2,600	Crookston, Minn.	5,000
Zumbrota, Minn.	1,500	Independence, Kan.	2,500
Hibbing, Minn.	10,000	Little Rock, Ark.	38,100
Oklahoma City, Okla.	25,000	San Mateo, Cal.	2,500
Paso Robles, Cal.	4,000	Humboldt, Iowa	1,000
Whittier, Cal.	2,500	Durango, Colo.	2,500
Springfield, Mass.	25,000	Long Beach, Cal.	17,500
Abilene, Kan.	2,500	Ritzville, Wash.	500
Jefferson, Tex.	2,500	Arkansas City, Kan.	2,400
Stuart, Iowa	500		
		29 Library in- creases	\$293,700

ORIGINAL GIFTS, CANADA

Amherst, N. S.	5,000	Penetanguishene, Ont.	10,000
Brussels, Ont.	10,000	Petrolia, Ont.	10,000
Port Elgin, Ont.	8,000	Pembroke, Ont.	12,000
Merrickville, Ont.	2,500		
Teeswater, Ont.	10,000		
Elora, Ont.	8,000		
		Total, 9 Library Bldgs.	\$75,500

INCREASES, CANADA

Woodstock, Ont.	\$4,000
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ORIGINAL GIFTS, ENGLAND AND WALES

Oldbury & Lang- ley	£1,500	Llandudno	4,000
Anton Manor	8,000	Low Moor	125
Ellensmere	1,500	Sutton Coldfield	3,500
Kilburn (London)	1,630		
Fulham (London)	15,000	8 Library Build- ings	£35,255

INCREASES, ENGLAND AND WALES

Southall-Norwood	£193	West Bromwich	215
Bridgewater	623	Chester	250
Normanton	400	Cardiff	409
Kings Norton	1,344		
Long Eaton	200	9 Increases	£4,334
Stourbridge	700		

ORIGINAL GIFTS, SCOTLAND

Croy	£200	Cullivoe (Shetland)	125
Bonnyrigg	2,000		
		3 Library Build- ings	£2,325

INCREASES, SCOTLAND

Burntisland	£243	Dornoch	304
Kelso	155		
		3 Increases	£702

ORIGINAL GIFTS, IRELAND

Greystones	.....	£800
Bray	.....	2,000

2 Library Buildings.....£2,800

OTHER GIFTS FOR LIBRARY BUILDINGS

Halswell, New Zealand	.....	£1,500
Gore, New Zealand	.....	2,000
Seychelles Islands	.....	1,750
Harri Smith, Orange River Colony, So. Africa	.....	2,000
Suva, Fiji	.....	1,500

TOTALS FOR MUNICIPAL LIBRARY BUILDINGS, 1907

U. S. and Canada	85 library bldgs.	\$908,600
	30 increases	297,700
United Kingdom	13 library bldgs.	201,900
	12 increases	25,180
New Zealand	2 library bldgs.	17,500
Seychelles Islands	1 library bldg.	8,750
South Africa	1 " "	10,000
Fiji	1 " "	7,500

103 Buildings...\$1,154,250
42 Increases...322,880

Total...\$1,477,130

ORIGINAL GIFTS, COLLEGE LIBRARIES

Shaw University, Raleigh, Wis.	.....	\$15,000
South African College, Capetown	.....	£5,000
Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Ill.	.....	\$15,000
Grand Island College, Grand Island, Neb.	.....	20,000
Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.	.....	10,000
Howard University, Washington, D. C.	.....	50,000

6 Buildings.....\$135,000

INCREASES, COLLEGE LIBRARIES

Agricultural and Mechanical College, Normal, Ala.	.....	\$1,000
Furman University, Greenville, S. C.	.....	4,000
MacPherson College, MacPherson, Kan.	.....	1,500
State College of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.	.....	6,500
Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.	.....	5,000
Fessenden Academy, Fessenden, Fla.	.....	1,500

6 Increases.....\$19,500

Total for College Library Bldgs.....\$154,500

This makes the total of Mr. Carnegie's gifts for public and college library buildings, including increases, \$1,631,630 in 1907, as against \$3,063,925 in 1906. The table given through 1904 (LIBRARY JOURNAL, Jan., 1905, vol. 30, p. 23) and those of the three years succeeding, with additions to cover college libraries, etc., more fully, make the total \$49,605,622, of which college libraries had \$3,582,753, make the total of Mr. Carnegie's gifts through 1907.

DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIES OF THE
SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL AS-
SOCIATION, DEC. 26-28, 1907

At the annual assembly of the Southern Educational Association, which met at Lexington, Ky., Dec. 26-28, 1907, the general as well as the department meetings were held upon the grounds of the Kentucky State College, in the various buildings belonging to that institution, with the exception of the Department of Libraries. This department met at the beautiful Carnegie building of the Lexington Public Library.

The meeting was opened by Mr. G. H. Baskette, of Nashville, Tenn., president of the Department of Libraries of the Southern Educational Association. In the absence of Miss Frances Nimmo Greene, of Montgomery, Ala., secretary of the library department, Miss Mary K. Bullitt, of Lexington Public Library, acted as secretary pro tem.

Mr. Baskette opened the meeting with a statement of a change of program, which had been made on account of the absence of several members of the association, who had been expected to read papers at the general sessions, and followed these announcements with an interesting sketch of the designs and efforts of the department. Because of the absences referred to, and still more because of the desire to impress the importance of the subjects discussed upon as many people as possible, the paper by Miss Mary Hannah Johnson, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Nashville, on "Co-operation of school and library," and the paper on "Library extension in the South," by William F. Yust, librarian of the Louisville Public Library, were read at the general meetings in the chapel of the State College, instead of at the department meeting at the library, as originally intended. As this change curtailed the library program, the two meetings scheduled for Friday and Saturday were condensed into one, which occupied the whole of Friday afternoon.

Mr. Baskette, as president of the department, had prepared a careful program for the meeting, embracing besides the papers a number of questions for a round table discussion. These discussions were: How to secure a library; Arousing public sentiment; Donations and appropriations; Organization; Boards and librarians; Practical suggestions; School boards and library boards; Teachers and librarians; Methods of co-operation; Financial co-operation; Supplemental, parallel and class room books, these questions including practical experience of many of the librarians present, led the talk into animated channels, and furnished interesting and helpful examples of individual effort and method. Under "Methods of co-operation" Miss Johnson discussed some of the relative advantages of state library policies, possible and desirable,

and library commissions, which was further enlarged upon by Mr. Yust in a talk embodying the outlines of his paper read on the following morning before the general assembly.

Miss Bullitt gave a sketch of some experiences in establishing library branches and stations in cities of medium size, and of moderate manufacturing interests, demonstrating the fact of the need of such extension even in towns whose outposts are not very remote, counted by miles, from the central library. Mr. Leonard, of Cynthia, Ky., gave a breezy, and at points amusing, account of the effort now going forward in his little town to arouse public sentiment to the educational necessity of a public library, and to procure a Carnegie building.

The broadening and helpful spirit of close and informal exchange of ideas and experience fostered in the round table discussions of such meetings cannot be too much accentuated in any report of them. The members of the Department of Libraries of the Southern Educational Association feel that their efforts toward the purposes of their organization have upon this occasion met with encouraging results. It is a significant fact that the question of libraries and the importance of their co-operation in educational work occupied so extensive and prominent a part upon the program of the Southern Educational Association. Four of the papers read from the platform of the general sessions bore directly upon this subject—that of President D. B. Johnson, of Rock Hill, S. C., upon "Training of teachers in library methods;" that of Miss Johnson, already referred to; that of W. F. Yust on "Library extension in the South," and that of Miss Frances Nimmo Greene, of Montgomery, Ala., on "State support of libraries."

The Library Department meeting closed with the election of officers for the ensuing year. Upon Mr. Baskette's reiterated desire to retire, Dr. Thomas M. Owen, of Montgomery, Ala., was elected. William F. Yust was elected vice-president, and Miss Mary Hannah Johnson was elected secretary.

MARY K. BULLITT,
Acting Secretary pro tem.

THE LIBRARY POST BILL

ON Dec. 12, Representative Lawrence introduced in the House the so-called library post bill, permitting the passage of books at second-class rates to and from libraries supported wholly or in part by taxation. Senator Lodge has introduced the bill into the Senate. This action, according to the *Boston Transcript*, was taken by request of the American Library Association and the New England Educational League. Last year Mr. Lawrence succeeded in securing a hearing upon the bill.

MEETING OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

THE Bibliographical Society of America held its seventh semi-annual meeting in Chicago on Jan. 1. President William Coolidge Lane took the chair at the morning session, which was held in the Law Building of the University of Chicago, and requested the treasurer to act as secretary in the absence of Mr. W. D. Johnston. After a brief statement by the president, an extremely interesting letter was read from Dr. E. C. Richardson, now in Europe, concerning various bibliographical matters and projects which had come to his notice abroad. Papers were presented by Dr. Cyrus Adler, on the "International catalogue of scientific literature," read in his absence by the secretary; by Adolph Law Vogue, on the "Indexing of periodical literature and the work of the Concilium Bibliographicum"; and by W. H. Beal, on the "Contributions of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture to the bibliography of science," read by Dr. Allen. Discussion was opened by Prof. Davenport, of the University of Chicago, followed by C. W. Andrews, H. W. Wilson, Byron A. Finney, Frederick W. Schenck, and others. The evening session was held in the rooms of the Caxton Club, when Mr. William Dana Orcutt, of the University Press, Cambridge, Mass. delivered a most admirable illustrated lecture on "Printing as a fine art." The attendance at the meetings was between 30 and 40, nearly evenly divided between resident and non-resident members.

C. B. RODEN, *Acting Secretary.*

American Library Association

COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

CONFERENCE TOPICS

THE following skeleton of topics for discussion at the Minnetonka Conference is submitted, and suggestions for additions invited. Some of these topics have been recently discussed and need not come up again:

Administration

1. Relations between librarians and their assistants.
2. Salaries and payrolls: publicity vs. privacy.
3. Salaries rated according to position or person.
4. How can student help be made most effective?
5. Library training class.
6. Fines and penalties.
7. Advertising the library, new books, etc.
8. Methods of keeping the business records.

Ordering and accessions

1. Forms and records.
2. Disposition of duplicates.
3. Co-operation by specialization in materials ordered.
4. Replacing worn out books by new copies, or new books.

Exchange

1. Shall the library distribute university publications?
2. Organization and records of exchange department.

Classification

1. Forms and records.
2. Modifications found necessary in using Decimal or Expansive system.
3. Card shelf lists vs. loose leaf lists.

Cataloging

1. Most useful form of a catalog.
2. Dictionary vs. classed.
3. Place of call number on catalog card.
4. Variations from the alphabetic order in dictionary catalogs, e.g., U. S. division, classical literature, etc.

Shelving, storing and caring for books

1. Methods of shelving folios and quartos.
2. Size marks — their place in the call mark.
3. Methods of caring for maps, charts, etc.
4. Keeping book stacks free from dust.

Open shelves

1. How large and of what character shall the open shelf library be?
2. Keeping order among books and readers in the open shelf library.

Home use

1. Limitations as to time and number of volumes for different classes of borrowers.
2. To prevent valuable books and others unfit for circulation being issued.
3. Allowance for ordinary wear and tear on books returned out of repair.

Reference use

1. Duplication of books for reference use.
2. Assistance to readers by others than those trained to give assistance.
3. Days and hours when a library should be open for reference work.

Seminary libraries

1. Library vs. department control of seminary rooms.
2. Deposit books in, and circulation of books from, seminary collections.
3. Care of the shelves, special shelf lists, etc.

Laboratory and branch libraries

1. Amount of supervision and control by the main library.
2. Methods of preventing books no longer needed from collecting in these places.

Extension use

1. Library extension work.
2. Limitation and regulations for out-of-town use of books.

Records of use

1. Charging systems for college libraries.
2. Statistics of use and methods of keeping.

Instruction to the public in bibliography

1. Value of lectures to students.
 2. Subjects treated in such instruction.
- The chairman of the College and Reference Section will be glad to receive all criticisms and suggestions as early as possible.

WILLARD AUSTEN, *Chairman,*
Ithaca, N. Y.

State Library Commissions

MARYLAND STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION

The 5th annual report of the commission appears for the year ending Dec. 1, 1907. It gives in brief the report of the field secretary, Ross Miles Diggs, during two months spent in library visiting on the Eastern shore of the state. The field work of the commission is necessarily very limited as to time, and for this reason it was decided to concentrate it in one given section. In December Mr. J. H. Stabler was to do work as a field secretary in the Western shore. Mr. Diggs reports great lack of library facilities and much apathy regarding the subject. Special effort was made by the secretary to advertise the travelling libraries sent out by the commission and to aid in organizing local library associations; he also inspected existing libraries and made personal acquaintance with trustees and librarians. In all the field secretary visited 13 towns, inspected four libraries, and organized six library associations.

The report notes general library gifts of importance throughout the state, notably Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$500,000 for 20 branches for the Enoch Pratt Library of Baltimore. During the year 81 travelling libraries were sent to 19 of the 23 counties; 161 books in raised type were borrowed by 12 blind persons. The commission now owns 83 travelling libraries. An appendix gives the proposed revised library law, which it is hoped may be passed by the General Assembly at its 1908 session.

State Library Associations

ALABAMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fourth annual meeting of the Alabama Library Association was held in the neighboring cities of Birmingham, Ensley and Bessemer, in Jefferson county on Nov. 25-27. It was notably interesting in that it brought library workers from all points in Alabama together in the heart of the mining and manufacturing center of the state.

The association now includes 108 members of that class of people whom we like to call "representative," and is in a flourishing condition. A number of new members were enrolled at the meeting.

The report of the president, Dr. Thomas M. Owen, detailed the library progress of Alabama since the last meeting of the association. His report also contained an encouraging account of the work now being done by the new Division of Library Extension of the State Department of Archives and History.

Two evening sessions were held in the city hall of Birmingham, on the 25th and 26th. On the first evening the association was welcomed to the city by ex-Governor William H. Sims. The address of the evening was on the

broad subject "The free public library in modern life," and was delivered by Dr. Charles Coleman Thach, president of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. The speaker opened his address with the postulate that "The free public library in modern life, or in other words, a collection of good books, free of access without charge, not to a small section or a cultured few, but to all classes of the community—the aims, purposes, methods and manner of administration for the greatest efficiency of such an institution—this, in a word, is the broad question with some of its varied phases presented in our theme."

Dr. Thach developed his subject under its various heads in a masterly manner, and concluded by saying: "A good free public library is one of the most significant and potential factors in modern life. It is a vital, vivid force that can stimulate the intellectual life of a community at half a dozen points of contact. Any community, be it never so progressive, if content to rest without a free public library, is behind the times; has not caught the spirit of the age, and is in reality without one of the greatest instruments of modern democratic enlightenment."

Dr. Thach was followed by Miss Ora I. Smith, librarian of the University of Alabama. Miss Smith read a paper on "Trained librarianship," a subject which is of absorbing interest to library enthusiasts in Alabama at present, as the supply of trained workers in this state does not keep pace with the increasing demand.

The second session in Birmingham was on the evening of the 26th. Dr. Buchner, of the University of Alabama, addressed the meeting on the subject "The free public library and the industrial community," bringing the subject home to the community there represented. The address showed careful study of the subject, reviewing the influence of libraries on the industrial classes, both in Europe and in America, and contained an array of convincing statistics. The address made such a profound impression that it was immediately proposed that it be printed in pamphlet form and distributed throughout the state.

Miss Jessie Hopkins, assistant librarian of the Carnegie Library of Montgomery, read a paper on "Librarianship as a profession." She made no attempt to settle the question involved in the wording of her subject, but gave a practical estimate of the calling. After the meeting was over the visitors enjoyed inspecting the Public Library of Birmingham. This library, a collection of some 12,000 volumes, is kept, for the present, in the city hall, there being no building for it as yet. There is on foot, however, a vigorous movement to erect, in that city, without outside aid, a library building, with museum and art sections, to cost, approximately, \$200,000.

The meeting at Bessemer on the morning of the 26th was an occasion of a great deal of

local interest, from the fact that the new Carnegie Library of Bessemer, opened to the public only two months before, is a source of much civic pride. This building was constructed at a cost of \$10,000, and is a model of simplicity and good taste.

A representative number of citizens, among them the mayor of the city and members of the library board, were assembled at the library to receive the visitors.

Mrs. Lee Moody, one of the half dozen tireless women who made the Bessemer Library possible, welcomed the association. Dr. Thach responded.

The meeting here was most certainly productive of good. The discussions were freely participated in, and there was a feeling of coziness and ease throughout the circle. The paper on "Library courses for the state normal schools," by C. W. Dauge, president of the State Normal School, at Jacksonville, developed a great deal of discussion, and will probably lead to the introduction of such a course in some of our state normal schools—certainly in the Normal School at Jacksonville.

Miss Alice Wyman, librarian of the Alabama Girls' School at Montevallo, closed the program with a practical paper on "The library summer school." Miss Wyman was a member of the 1907 class of the Wisconsin Library School, and brought to her subject the enthusiasm of recent experience.

Upon adjournment the visitors were entertained at lunch in the library building, and afterwards enjoyed a drive over the city.

The morning of the 27th was spent in a meeting in the new library building at Ensley. This little city, like Bessemer, has a new Carnegie library building worth \$10,000. The association was received here by an audience of citizens remarkable from the fact that it was composed largely of men. The city council, the board of education and the board of library directors were present, almost to a man, and evinced their live public spirit by their presence, and by the welcome they extended the association through the superintendent of city schools, Mr. Thomas R. Walker.

The subject under consideration was library conditions in our state schools. Prof. D. P. Christenberry, of the Southern University, led the discussion. His review of the conditions of our college libraries showed them to be much better than is usually understood. Mr. J. R. Rutland, librarian of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, gave a gratifying report on the future plans of the library at the A. P. I. The institute's collection of books, valued at \$40,000, is soon to be housed in a new \$30,000 Carnegie building. The 1907 session of the legislature authorized an endowment fund of \$30,000.

Prof. Joel C. DuBose followed with an appeal for good libraries in the projected state high schools.

After a delightful luncheon served by a committee of ladies, the visitors were entertained by a trip to the Ensley Steel Plant.

Officers for 1907-1908 were elected as follows: president, Thomas M. Owen, LL.D., director, Department of Archives and History, Montgomery; vice-presidents: Charles C. Thach, LL.D., president, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, E. F. Buchner, Ph.D., University of Alabama, and Prof. Joel C. DuBose, Birmingham; secretary, Miss Frances Nimmo Greene, Montgomery; treasurer, Miss Laura Martin Elmore, librarian, Carnegie Library, Montgomery; executive council (in addition to the officers, who are *ex officio* members), J. H. Phillips, LL.D., superintendent public schools, Birmingham, Miss Alice Wyman, librarian, Alabama Girls' Industrial School, Montevallo, D. P. Christenberry, professor of English, Southern University, Greensboro, W. E. Striplin, superintendent public schools, Gadsden, and Miss Frances Higgins, public schools, Selma.

FRANCES NIMMO GREENE, Secretary.

At the third annual meeting of the Alabama Library Association, held at the Carnegie Library, Montgomery, on May 13 last, the following resolution was adopted: "In recognition of the greater opportunity afforded for the development of the work of travelling libraries under state direction, be it

Resolved by the Alabama Library Association that all its travelling library collections be donated to the Alabama State Department of Archives and History for future administration, and that the secretary of the committee on travelling libraries turn over to the director of the said department all of the books, magazines, and travelling library equipment in her possession belonging to the association;

Resolved further, that the said committee be discontinued, with the thanks of the association for its work during the preceding year."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the association was held in the children's room at the District of Columbia Public Library, Wednesday evening, December 18, 1907, with an attendance of about 40 members.

In the absence of the president, the first vice-president, Mr. Charles H. Hastings, took the chair. The minutes of the November meeting were read and approved, after which the secretary announced the election of three new members.

The annual reports of the secretary and treasurer were presented, showing that 28 new members had joined the association during the year and that a balance of \$113.40 was on hand in the treasury.

Mr. W. D. Johnston reported for the committee on the proposed Handbook of libraries of the District of Columbia. The association now has material covering nearly all the

libraries of the District, in the papers presented during the past two years, and the printing of the handbook is feasible as soon as a suitable person can be found to undertake the work of compilation.

The first address of the evening was a biographical sketch of the late Henderson Presnell by Mr. Henry R. Evans, of the United States Bureau of Education. Mr. Presnell, for 26 years acting librarian of the Bureau of Education and one of the founders of this association, died on November 28, 1907. Following Mr. Evans, Mr. W. Dawson Johnston, present librarian of the Bureau of Education, added a few words in tribute to the memory of Mr. Presnell. He then gave a short talk on some of the great librarians of former times, using as his subjects, Heinsius, librarian of Leyden in the early part of the 17th century; Magliabecchi, the famous Florentine librarian; Henry Bradshaw, librarian of the University of Cambridge; and Sir Anthony Panizzi, of the British Museum.

Last on the program was a brief discussion on the kind of programs desirable to make the association most useful in its membership. This was participated in by Mr. Bishop, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Vitz, and Mr. Cole. Announcement of the balloting for officers of the association for 1908 was made as follows: president, W. Dawson Johnston, librarian of the Bureau of Education; 1st vice-president, F. B. Weeks, librarian of the Geological Survey; 2d vice-president, Miss Grace E. Babbitt, Public Library; secretary, Willard O. Waters, Library of Congress; treasurer, Miss Emily A. Spilman; members of the executive committee, Charles K. Wead, Patent Office; Miss Anne S. Ames, William McNeir, Chief of the Bureau of Rolls and Library, Department of State.

WILLARD O. WATERS, *Secretary*.

FLORIDA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Florida Library Association was held at St. Petersburg, Thursday, January 2, the addresses being delivered before the Florida Educational Association, which was holding its annual conference at this place.

Prof. S. M. Tucker, of the Florida Female College at Tallahassee had prepared a paper on "The library in the public school," which, owing to his absence, was read by Prof. Buchholz of the same institution. Prof. Tucker emphasized the fact that training in literary taste was only secured through reading good books, and that this training could better be gained through such reading, well directed, than through class work. Dr. Tucker appended to his paper a list of books suggested for use in the various grades. This list was not read, but will be published in the next issue of the *Florida School Exponent*, the official organ of the State Teachers' Association.

Mr. George B. Utley, librarian of the free

public library of Jacksonville, spoke upon the subject, "How can the public library aid the public schools." He referred to the various school libraries established in the state, of the good they were accomplishing, and expressed the wish that every school might have one which had nothing better, but stated as his conviction that they were temporary expedients, and only a make-shift for the public libraries which Florida at the present time does not have. The need of a public library commission for the maintenance of travelling libraries was emphasized and the backward conditions in Florida library development was pointed out as a cause for regret to those who take pride in the progressiveness of the state.

Mr. C. D. Rinehart, of Jacksonville, gave a very suggestive and appropriate address on the subject, "The public library a modern necessity." He emphasized the need of a free public library in every important town, speaking of the functions of a library, the difference between a library and a collection of books, and of the great economic value of a good library to every community, illustrating how the public ownership of expensive and comparatively seldom consulted books saved many dollars to the citizens of a city who pooled their purchases in a free library, public and open to all.

The annual election of officers took place at this session, all the officers of the past year being elected to succeed themselves.

The officers of the Florida Library Association are as follows: President, George B. Utley, librarian Free Public Library, Jacksonville; vice-president, J. W. Simmons, assistant principal high school, Orlando; secretary and treasurer, Miss Mollie B. Gibson, Free Public Library, Jacksonville.

KANSAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The association issues, through its president, Miss Clara Francis, of the State Historical Society, and its newly elected library organizer, Asa Don Dickinson, of the Leavenworth Free Public Library, a circular calling attention to the importance and necessity of the work of the state library organizer. It says: "Many libraries are being established in this state to-day. The library interests of Kansas require the immediate services of an organizer. Convinced of this, and having thus far been unable to secure the necessary legislation, the Kansas Library Association at its annual meeting in October appointed one of its members to assist temporarily in that capacity, in order to demonstrate practically the usefulness of such an officer. In performance of his duties the organizer will consult with towns planning the organization or reorganization of public libraries on all matters pertaining to the architecture, the administration, and the technical work of libraries; he will assist in framing city ordinances for the maintenance of libraries; and he will

spare no effort which will help to build up a public library system commensurate with the needs of the state.

"Funds to pay the immediate office expenses of the organizer are being contributed through the association by individuals, women's clubs, and libraries. Therefore all inquiries as to library affairs are answered free of charge. When a personal visit is desired, only the necessary travelling and hotel expenses will be charged to the institution visited. Librarians are urged to write freely to the organizer, to bring him the problems of their daily work, and to offer such suggestions as may prove of value to their fellow-workers. The organizer's office aims to be a clearing-house or bureau of library information for the whole state. Any town contemplating the establishment of a public library is most earnestly requested to correspond with the organizer and profit by the information at his command. Properly started the library is sure to grow and to return a large interest on the investment."

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

LIBRARY WEEK PROGRAM

The New York State Library Association will hold its annual meeting during the week of Sept. 21-28, 1908, at the Hotel Sagamore, on Lake George, post office Sagamore, N. Y. The rates secured, which are a very great reduction on the regular rates at this hotel, are as follows:

Two in room without bath, per day....	\$2.50 each.
Two in room without bath, per week....	15.00 each.
One in room without bath, per day....	3.00 each.
One in room without bath, per week....	18.00 each.
Two in room with bath, per day.....	3.00 each.
Two in room with bath, per week.....	18.00 each.
One in room with bath, per day.....	3.50 each.
One in room with bath, per week.....	21.00 each.

There will be no charge for the use of boats, golf links or tennis courts.

Transportation rates will probably be as usual—a fare and a third. This will be announced later. Tickets can be secured at any point direct to the Sagamore on Lake George and baggage checked there. There will be no charge for transfer of baggage from the Sagamore dock to the hotel.

The announcement of the plans of the association is made thus early in the hope that many library workers will plan to take this trip as part of their vacation. Nowhere could more delightful surroundings be found or such good hotel accommodations at rates so moderate.

JOSEPHINE A. RATHBONE, *Secretary*.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

At a meeting of the executive committee, in Columbus, Dec. 26, it was decided that the next annual meeting of the association should be held in Cincinnati, in October, 1908.

RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fifth annual meeting of the Rhode Island Library Association was held in Au-

burn, R. I., on Dec. 7, 1907, the sessions being held in the People's Free Baptist Church. The meeting opened in the morning with an address of welcome by J. K. Fenner, president of the Auburn Free Public Library. President H. L. Koopman, in his address, described the libraries of Europe and America which he had visited for the purpose of obtaining ideas as to the arrangement, ventilation and lighting desirable in planning the proposed John Hay Memorial Library of Brown University. Herbert O. Brigham, secretary-treasurer, presented his annual report, and stated that the association had deemed it desirable to become an affiliate member of the League of Improvements Societies in Rhode Island. He also announced that a committee of three of the association would later consider the feasibility of issuing a quarterly bulletin devoted to library interests of the state, under the auspices of the state board of education. The chief feature of the meeting was a delightful address by Professor Walter B. Jacobs, of Brown University, whose text was, "My book and heart, Shall never part." Officers for 1908 were elected as follows: president, Ethan Wilcox, Westerly; 1st vice-president, Frederick E. Hicks, Newport; 2d vice-president, Mabel E. Emerson, Providence Public Library; secretary, Earl N. Manchester, Brown University Library; treasurer, Herbert Olin Brigham; executive committee, H. L. Koopman, Walter E. Ranger, and Mrs. Minerva A. Sanders.

Library Clubs

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The third regular meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held on Thursday evening, Dec. 12, 1907, at the Chicago Public Library, the president in the chair.

The subject for the evening's discussion was "Chapters from the early history of Chicago libraries."

Mr. Andrews, of the John Crerar Library, read portions of Mr. Crerar's will, and related anecdotes of his personality. Mr. Warder, librarian of the Society of Western Engineers, gave a very interesting account of that library. Mr. Wm. Stetson Merrill wrote on the early history of the Newberry Library and the paper was read by Miss Mary E. Combs.

Mr. Wickersham gave an entertaining history of the founding of the Chicago Public Library; the first installment of books coming, after Chicago's great fire, as a gift from a society in England of which Thomas Hughes was one of the foremost members.

Mr. Stern, a member of the club's executive committee, commending Mr. Warder's paper, spoke of the excellent work done by the Society of Western Engineers, their library, publications, exchanges, lectures and lantern slides.

The question was discussed whether the smaller specialized libraries do best service as an individual library or as a special department of some larger institution.

MARY L. WATSON, *Secretary pro tem.*

INDIANAPOLIS LIBRARY CLUB

A general wish from the members of the Indianapolis Library Club has been expressed in favor of more consideration of library news and publications of interest to library workers. At the December meeting of the club these topics were discussed more fully than heretofore and the meeting proved to be one of the best ever held by the club. A review of current topics in library work was given by Miss Jessie Allen, of the Indianapolis Public Library. Interesting features of the work at the Library of Congress were given by Miss Mary Moffat, of the Indiana State Library, and book reviews were discussed by R. J. Roberts.

The meeting then resolved itself into an informal reception for Miss Anna R. Phelps, who had resigned her position as head instructor of the Winona Technical Institute Library School to become a library organizer in New York State. Many expressions of appreciation were given for the splendid contribution to library work in Indiana due to Miss Phelps during her connection with the Public Library Commission of Indiana and with the Winona Technical Institute Library School.

CHALMERS HADLEY, *Secretary.*

THE NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

A joint meeting of the New York and Long Island Library Club was held in the auditorium of the Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East 15th street, New York, on the evening of Jan. 9. The secretary gave brief reports of the last two meetings, and referred to the death of Mr. Alexander Maitland, a prominent member of the club and trustee of the New York Public Library. Thirteen names proposed for membership were accepted. The treasurer reported that all the funds of the club were deposited in a bank that had suspended payment, and made a special appeal for dues. The report was accepted and at the close of the meeting the members responded cheerfully to the appeal.

An audience of over 300 listened with intense interest to the address of the evening, which was delivered by President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, on "The psychology of childhood as related to reading and the public library." Dr. Hall described the investigations which psychologists had made into the reading of children; stated their results particularly with reference to the marked differences between the reading of boys and of girls. He considered that juvenile literature was still very imperfect, and particularly urged the usefulness of a new class of books about

animals, *e.g.*, one about monkeys which would give the life history, studies of individual monkeys, interesting stories about them, and comparative pictures. He suggested also books about the early peoples and the childhood of nations.

At its conclusion the following resolution was presented by Mr. Bostwick and carried:

"*Resolved*, That a hearty vote of thanks be extended to President Hall for his interesting and valuable address, and that a copy be respectfully requested for publication."

A vote of thanks to the Young Women's Christian Association for the use of the hall was also proposed and carried.

There followed a round table discussion, led by Miss Annie Carroll Moore, of the New York Public Library, during which Dr. Hall replied to many questions from members of the audience.

To the problem as to what librarians can do for children while waiting for the ideal literature described by Dr. Hall in his address, he replied with a suggestion that there might be closer relations between librarians and psychologists.

After the meeting the audience was invited to the library on the second floor, where the appropriate committee dispensed hospitality in a very satisfactory manner.

ELIZABETH L. FOOTE, *Secretary.*

TWIN CITY LIBRARY CLUB

The second meeting of the Twin City Library Club for the season of 1907-8 was held in Minneapolis, December 3, the first meeting having been merged with the annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association, which occurred in St. Paul and Minneapolis the last week in September. 40 members were present at supper, which was served in the children's room of the Minneapolis Public Library at seven o'clock. Following the supper a brief business session was held, with Miss Countryman, president of the club, in the chair. Miss Countryman, as chairman of the committee appointed last year to make an effort to secure the A. L. A. conference at Minnetonka, reported the successful outcome of the work assigned to the committee, and suggested that the next task before the club was the perfection of local arrangements for the conference. Upon motion of Mr. Gerould, it was voted that a general committee of three should be appointed by the president to have charge of all local arrangements, with power to appoint such sub-committees as are found necessary.

The program of work for the coming year was discussed, the executive committee reporting that the programs would include a general study of the arts allied to book-making, such as book-illustration, printing and binding.

The club then adjourned to the Bureau of Engraving, where an interesting evening was

spent examining the various processes used in photo-reproduction, from the preparation of the drawing or photograph to the finishing of the half-tone plate.

CLARA F. BALDWIN, *Secretary.*

Library Schools and Training Classes

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA TRAINING SCHOOL

On Dec. 7, 1907, in a personal interview with Miss Anne Wallace, Mr. Carnegie stated that he would make the Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta permanent, and would place the annual income in charge of the board of trustees of that library.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

The jury of awards of the Jamestown Exposition has awarded to the school a gold medal for the exhibit of photographs, placards and publications illustrating the objects, scope, and results of the school, and a bronze medal for the installation. The school is indebted to the public libraries of the following cities for photographs given to illustrate library work for children: Atlanta, Ga., Brooklyn, N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y., Charlotte, N. C., Cleveland, O., Madison, Wis., New York City, Newark, N. J., Oakland, Cal., Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Tex., St. Louis, Mo., Seattle, Wash. Miss Gertrude E. Andrus, children's librarian of the central building, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, had charge of the exhibit.

The autumn term of the school closed Dec. 21. The technical lectures given during the term were: Order and accession, Hand-writing and printing, Classification, Children's literature, Organization of the story hour, Work with schools, Home libraries, Work with colored clubs. Twenty-four special lectures were also given, these being planned for the inspiration of the class and for instruction in story telling. Special lectures in December were:

Dec. 17-21. Miss Sara Cone Bryant: The uses of story-telling in education, The choice of a story, The preparation of stories. Miss Bryant also had a story hour for children at which the students were present.

Dec. 19-21. Miss Helen Underwood Price, consulting librarian of the Pennsylvania Free Library Commission: Books for girls between the ages of 9 and 11, Books for girls between the ages of 11 and 15, Love stories for older girls.

Dec. 20. Mr. Charles F. Underhill, reciter, gave a delightful rendering of Dickens' "Christmas carol" to an audience of 400 children and teachers at the East Liberty Branch, the students of the school acting as ushers.

INDIANA SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

At a recent meeting of the Indiana Public Library Commission it was decided to hold the 1908 session of the commission's summer library school at Earlham College, Richmond.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL SUMMER SESSION

Even in midwinter plans are making for midsummer, and the summer session in charge of Miss Corinne Bacon will be held June 3-July 15, 1908, and will be chiefly a general course, the same in scope as that given in 1907, open only to those already holding paid library positions, or under definite written appointment to such positions, and with no charge for instruction to those engaged in library work in New York state.

There has been in the past some demand for special courses. This demand, and the knowledge that some librarians can spare two, but not six weeks from their work, has determined us to offer three short courses in special subjects, if enough students apply to make it worth while to give the work:

(1) A two-weeks' course in reference work, to be given in May (exact date to be announced later), by Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr.

(2) A two-weeks' course in the selection of books, to be given in June. Miss M. T. Wheeler will lecture on Publishers, Editions, and the New York best book lists. The rest of the course will be in charge of some one who has had experience in a small public library (name to be announced later). The point of view taken will be that of the small library and its problems will be the ones considered.

(3) A two-weeks' course in work with children and the selection of children's books, to be given in June by Miss Clara W. Hunt, superintendent of children's work in the Brooklyn Public Library, and Miss Frances J. Olcott, chief of the children's department in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. The problems considered here will not be limited to those of the small library. The lectures in this course will form part of the work of the regular school, and will be given whether elected or not by special students.

Librarians or assistants wishing to take any one of these courses will send their names, at their earliest convenience, to Miss Edna M. Sanderson, registrar, New York State Library School, Albany, N. Y.

J. I. WYER, JR., *Vice-Director.*

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

Georgia B. Carpenter, 1907, who passed the civil service examination last September for the position of public document cataloger in the Government Printing Office, has received that appointment and resigned her position in the Syracuse University Library. Nina Compson, 1906, has been appointed to succeed Miss Carpenter.

Anna B. Callahan, 1906, has been appointed assistant in the Syracuse Public Library.

Alta Barker, 1907, has accepted a position in the Montclair (N. J.) Public Library.

Mary Burnham, 1908, has accepted a position in the Buffalo Public Library.

Margaret Hawley, 1903, Ph.B. 1907, is instructor in library methods at the Potsdam Normal School. M. J. SIBLEY.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

The library school was glad to welcome Dr. A. E. Bostwick as a visitor on Oct. 16, as he was returning from a trip through the middle West. Within the limited time at his disposal Mr. Bostwick delivered two addresses, and caused all who heard him to be so enthusiastic over the help received that it is hoped that the school may secure him again in the near future.

The library club began its year's activity with a reception given in honor of Mr. Bostwick. At the November session Miss Anna Price, of the school faculty, gave an account of her experiences in organizing the Nebraska Historical Library at Lincoln during the summer.

On Nov. 9 a reception was given by the members of the library staff and the faculty of the library school to the university faculty as a whole. This is a semi-annual event much enjoyed by all and productive of the best results. A very popular feature is the exhibit of interesting, important, and rare books received during the past half year.

Valeria Fetterman, 1907, is assistant in the Rockford (Ill.) Public Library.

The marriage of Edith Harper, 1905, to Keith Collins, U. of I., 1906, was announced in October.

Rena A. Lucas, 1904, on her return from Europe, where she spent the last year, was married to Hammond William Whitsitt, of Moline, Ill.

Sara Abbott, ex 1908, has been appointed to a cataloging position in the Office of the Superintendent of Documents at Washington, as a result of passing the civil service examinations for appointment to the department libraries of the U. S. Government.

ALBERT S. WILSON, *Director.*

Reviews

BRIQUET, C. M. *Les filigranes* [watermarks]. Dictionnaire historique des marqués du papier dès leur apparition vers 1282 jusqu'en 1600-avec 39 figures dans le texte et 16,112 fac-similés. Geneva, A. Jullien, 1907. gr. in 4°, 200 fr.

This work is the result of twenty-five years of the patient labor of a true book-lover, who studied his subject at first hand in the libraries and archives of France, Germany, Austro-Hungary, Switzerland, Belgium and Holland. M. Briquet examined 30,840 volumes and registers, often leaf by leaf, and upwards of

1432 portfolios and bundles of documents. He made altogether 44,000 tracings of "filigranes," upwards of a third of which are reproduced in his published volume.

All this material has been carefully classified, ready for the use of archivists, librarians and scholars, the researches of M. Briquet having a very definite and practical purpose. The chief usefulness of this work consists in its enabling the searcher after information to ascertain almost instantly the date of a document belonging to the period covered by the author's investigations. It is well known how often scholars are baffled and unable to decide, even with the most perfected methods of linguistics and philosophical criticism, the exact time when some book or historical document was printed or written. As M. Briquet's "Dictionnaire" tells us in regard to each "filigrane" when it was used, where, by whom, etc., the scholar, in case of doubt, need only hold his document against the light, look at the watermark, and then open his dictionary, which will give the information wanted.

Of the merits of the method, a very telling example is quoted by the author in his introduction. A discussion had been pending for years regarding a few copies of a very important document relating to the history of Switzerland. No archaeologist, no palæographer had ever been able to determine which was the original copy, though it was important that this should be ascertained. Recently, thanks to Mr. Briquet's researches the problem was solved without any possibility of further discussion.

M. Briquet's work will also be useful in many other ways. It will, for example, assist considerably in convicting forgers of "old documents." Then, collectors of autographs will find it profitable to consult the work. Again, some of the designs will prove most interesting to archaeologists, to students of the art of the Middle Ages, to heraldists, etc.

Finally, the work not only recommends itself for its practical value to scholars, but it is also extremely entertaining to the general reader. Mr. Briquet has brought together a remarkable collection of quaint figures and designs—bells of all sorts and shapes, crowns, scales, bowers, suns, bunches of grapes, rings, crossbows, cutlasses, crowbars, and various others arms, eagles, lions, paschal lambs, Virgin Mary, angels, holy fathers, and so forth—watermarks which have often become definitely associated with certain kinds of paper (regarding forms, sizes or colors,) and this is the origin of names which we still use to-day without knowing their origin and their real meaning, like crownpaper, foolscap, post (postman's horn), etc. In France papier Jésus, papier couronne, demoiselle, pigeonne, etc.

These "filigranes" are often little works of art by themselves, and one may say that for most of us M. Briquet has actually revealed a new source of artistic enjoyment. It is not

impossible, perhaps, that when the readers of our days open this work, and realize how painstaking our ancestors were, even in such minor details of bookmaking, they will come to feel more reverence for books, those temples of thought, which are often so roughly handled.

A. SCHINZ.

COLE, George Watson. *Bermuda in periodical literature*, with occasional references to other works: a bibliography. Bost., Boston Book Company, 1907. 12+276 p. O. 8 facsim., hf. leath.

Mr. Cole's work may be regarded as an example of what may be done by the industrious searcher after bibliographic facts in a field that to the unthinking would seem to be most unpromising as to results—that is, a group of islands in the Atlantic, beginning as a penal station in the British empire, that passed through a few years of excitement as an unloading point for the contraband plunder of Confederate blockade-runners during the war between the States, and that then settled down as a resort for winter tourists and invalids. Mr. Cole paid a flying visit to these islands, that is, Bermuda, and for years after was engaged in tracing them in periodical literature and in transactions of learned societies; for, while the 1382 items recorded in Mr. Cole's work include a number of books, most of them relate to fugitive articles. Mr. Cole, however, has been most painstaking and conscientious in treating the subject, almost every entry being followed by a note of explanation, or an extract from the article itself, some of which are most interesting reading, giving information of the history, the geography, fauna and flora of the islands which for fifty years have been a favorite field for the zoologist, botanist and geologist. To facilitate reference to the numerous articles recorded, a comprehensive index has been appended in which the several entries under each heading have been so arranged that the subject can be traced continuously back to the earliest article upon that topic. It is a conscientious piece of work, and bears the marks of having been well done. The volume has as a frontispiece a fine portrait of the author. Other illustrations are facsimile reproductions of title-pages of books printed soon after the colonization of the islands, 1610-1794.

WEGELIN, Oscar. *Early American Poetry, 1800-1820*. With an appendix containing the titles of volumes and broadsides issued during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which were omitted in the volume containing the years 1650-1799. New York, Published by the Compiler [29 W. 42d Street.] 1907. 82 p. O. bds., \$3. [350 copies printed.]

The author in the present volume concludes

his very valuable work on the bibliography of the early poetry of North America. Although much interesting material was published during the twenty years following, 1821-1840, Mr. Wegelin was constrained to draw the line at 1820, because from his point of view the lateness of the period would bar it from being classed as "early" poetry, and because the mass of material would have unduly expanded the bulk of the work, and little of interest from an antiquarian standpoint would have resulted therefrom.

As Mr. Wegelin points out, the period represented in the volume now offered is of importance from more than one standpoint, as it not only brings to light the names of several of the better-known names among the versifiers of the first quarter of the nineteenth century, but also from the fact that it covers two most important events in the early history of our country—the Embargo and the War of 1812—the former of which introduced to American letters William Cullen Bryant, the first poet of note which our country had up to that time produced. But while Bryant stands almost alone in these pages as a writer of first rank there are many others whose names are still remembered and whose works must be still read by those interested in the study of American poetry.

Although the average book collector does not include American poetry in his itinerary, Mr. Wegelin is convinced that this branch of American literature will not be much longer neglected. When this renaissance takes place the collector of the future will find the excellent guides prepared with such unselfish devotion to his subject by Mr. Wegelin of inestimable service.

Library Economy and History

PERIODICALS

Public Libraries, January, has short papers on "German principles for selection of children's books," by Alice M. Jordan; "The municipal section of a public library," by Gertrude Darlow; and "Place of the library in the social life of a small town," by Lucy Lee Pleasants.

Library Assistant, December, 1907, has an article on "Local literature and its collection," by H. Rutherford Purnell, and a plea for a system of uniform examination and registration of librarians.

Library Association Record, November-December, 1907, is a double number, mainly devoted to the official report of proceedings at the L. A. U. K. meeting, Glasgow, in September last. The only address included in full is Mr. Tedder's scholarly and valuable paper, "The librarian in relation to books."

Library World, December, 1907, has an article on "Book exhibitions," by James Duff Brown, urging the installation, as a publish-

ers' co-operative enterprise, of a permanent central bazaar or exhibition "in which can be seen the latest works on every subject by every notable author, and representing the publications of every British and a fair infusion of American and foreign publishers. It should be arranged in classified order according to some systematic scheme, and put in charge of one or more trained custodians. Each visitor would pay for his own catalog, if he wanted one, and would go to his own bookseller to buy what he chose. Books should remain on exhibition for six months." Other contributions include a continuation of J. D. Stewart's exposition of "The sheaf catalog," an account of the Bolton Public Libraries, and note on "American public libraries," based on the last Boston Public Library report. The November number records the death of Mr. I. Chalkley Gould, its founder, and director since its establishment in 1898. There are short articles on "The librarian abroad," describing an East London library; "Lecture courses," as arranged by various libraries, and "Glasgow conference notes," and full departments.

Bibliographie de la France, for Nov. 29, 1907, contains a review of the importation of foreign books into Bombay from 1904-1906. The vast preponderance of importations are, of course, from England; the United States comes second with a total valuation of 81,832 francs, while curiously enough nearly twice as many books were obtained from Belgium and over three times as many from Germany as from France in the same period. The opinion is expressed that a much larger number of French books are probably imported via London and are therefore unaccounted for.

Revue Bibliographique Universelle, November, 1907, contains an interesting review of books for young people, by Mme. la Comtesse de Courson. The list consists of novels, romances, and a few acting plays, which would be suitable for readers of from 15 years up. The writer frankly confesses that most of the romances written for the young are mediocre, but she finds charm, sincerity, and good workmanship in not a few of those under review, and her own attitude toward them inspires confidence in her judgment.

The *Bulletin* of the newly founded Association of Belgian Librarians and Archivists is published not only as a supplement to the *Revue* of Belgian libraries and archives, but separately as well. The Association has resolved to prepare a vade-mecum of Belgian libraries, and is also considering the calling of an international conference of archivists and librarians.

Rivista delle biblioteche e degli archivi for September, 1907, contains an article on the public library of Grenoble by Luigi Gabrielli. The 45,000 v. originally bought of

the bishop of Grenoble have now augmented to 280,000 v.

AMERICAN LIBRARIES

Atlanta, Ga. *Carnegie L.* "Uncle Remus" birthday was celebrated at the library early in December in the children's room, and it seemed as if all his friends and all the friends of Br'er Rabbit and Br'er Fox and the rest of them must be there. The librarians counted 550 children, as they came in, and then they stopped counting, and all of this throng of little folks Miss Clara Wimberley held spell-bound with the Uncle Remus stories she told them. This celebration was the third annual observance at the library of the Uncle Remus birthday, and its growing success every year promises to make it a permanent institution.

Cambridge, Mass. *Harvard University Law L. ARNOLD, J. H.* The Harvard Law Library. (*In the Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, December, 1907. 42:230-241.)

An historical account of the development and growth of the law library of Harvard University, a collection which now numbers more than 105,000 volumes. Since 1870 the increase and growth of the library has been 95,000. An illustration is given of Langdell Hall, the new building of the Harvard Law School, in which nearly the whole of the Harvard law collection will be housed from this time on.

Chicago (Ill.) *P. L.* (35th rpt. — year ending May 31, 1907.) Added 24,987; total 339,282; spent for books \$20,078.07. Issued, home use 1,414,292 (fict. 47.28 per cent., juv. 30.70 per cent.); ref. use 369,991. New cards issued 29,740; cards in use 95,889.

There are 70 delivery stations in operation, through which 844,415 v. were issued. Ten branch reading rooms are also maintained, four of them in small parks. Special attention is given to the successful work of the Blackstone memorial branch, and the Thomas Hughes Library for Young People, opened in the main library on March 30, 1907. The collection of books for the blind now numbers 1108 v., 86 having been added during the year; at the main library 47 blind readers used 67 books.

"The annual inventory shows a larger number of books unaccounted for than usual. The difficulty of taking stock increases from year to year as the collection of books grows larger. At the branch reading rooms a more liberal policy of free access to the shelves has been introduced and one of the results is the number of books reported missing. The total number of books unaccounted for is 910, of which 612 are missing at the main library, 146 at the Blackstone branch (covering a period of two years), and 152 at the branch reading rooms. Of the 535 books reported missing last year 175 have since been accounted for, as were also 18 books missing in previous years."

Columbus (O.) P. L. (31st rpt. — year ending Aug. 31, 1907.) Added 4577; total 68,369. Issued, home use 177,555; ref. use in central lib. 18,635; issued for supplementary reading in elementary schools 92,121. The total service of the library, including central, branch, and school, home and reference use, and issues of supplementary reading, is stated as 607,064 issues, of which 601,703 were to juveniles and 95,361 to adults.

"Every school building in the city has a reference library belonging to the central library, but housed permanently in its own school building. Additions to these are made as the proper books appear or as the occasion requires. Suggestions for additions are made by the superintendent, principals and teachers, and these are taken up for consideration and the purchases made when practicable. In the elementary schools, they consist largely of books suitable for pupils and teachers alike; they really belong to the circulating department, but are used as reference books because they are better adapted for grade work than the more technical reference books. In the high schools many of the regular reference books, such as dictionaries, cyclopedias, etc., are represented; but even these libraries contain many that properly belong to the circulating department, but are well adapted for the work."

Earlham College L., Richmond, Ind. The handsome Carnegie library building was dedicated with appropriate exercises on Dec. 2. Addresses were delivered by Demarchus C. Brown, state librarian; Chalmers Hadley, secretary of the Indiana Public Library Commission; Mrs. Ada L. Bernhardt, librarian of the Morrisson-Reeves Library, of Richmond; and Harlow Lindley, librarian of the college. Mr. Carnegie's gift for the building was \$30,000, and an equal sum was raised by friends of the college; the total cost of the building was about \$38,000.

The college *Bulletin* for November, 1907, contains a frontispiece illustration of the new library building, and an account of the dedication exercises, with full text of Mr. Lindley's address. The building is thus briefly described: "One enters the library from the west through a wide hall, on the left side of which the stairway ascends, making its landing on the second floor just over that of the first floor. Beyond the entrance hall as you enter the large reading room you find yourself at the delivery desk. Just north of this are the 'stacks' for the books, south of it the reading and reference room, with eight alcoves around its outer curve. A few small rooms are found on this floor for conversation, cataloging and for the librarian. On the second floor are four seminar rooms, also a room designated as an art room, where some of the rare treasures of books as well as pictures may sometime be found; and at the north over the

present stack room (but destined for the use of stacks when the growth of the library demands), is a large room which will be used by the library school of the Public Library Commission. A small room on this floor has been set aside for the reference library of Indiana Yearly Meeting. In the basement is to be found a small lecture room, which will be very convenient for professors wishing to bring their classes closer to the book supplies, or for the librarian when he wishes to make known library lore. At some time it is hoped to have a stereopticon for this room."

Easton (Pa.) P. L. (3d rpt. — year ending July 1, 1907.) Added 1644; total 19,316. Issued, home use 68,046 (fict. 62.15 per cent., juv. 21.43 per cent). New registration 1675; total cards in force 3608. Receipts \$7748.80; expenses \$7227.09 (salaries \$3098.34, books \$1696.97, periodicals \$141.13, heat \$398, light \$219.87).

"The most important changes made during the past year are: 1, the opening of the library from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. every day in the week, except Sunday and legal holidays; 2, the introduction of the postal card reserve system; 3, the placing of circulating libraries in every grammar school in the city; 4, the monthly delivery of reference books to each teacher in the high school to supplement his work in the class room and at the homes of his pupils; 5, the opening of four sub-stations for the delivery and collection of books on every Wednesday and Saturday; 6, the addition of book cases in the reading room, a photograph cabinet containing 1300 carbon photographs (the art collection donated by the Easton Library Association), and a large exhibition case in which are displayed, from time to time, selected photographs illustrating some particular period of art in painting, sculpture or architecture.

"The plan of having the books rebound in the library by the assistants which was adopted tentatively in October, 1904, has proved very successful. Three years of trial have shown that the average library assistant can learn to bind and repair books satisfactorily in a comparatively short time, and that the odd moments of the assistants, employed in this manner, will take care of the annual wear and tear on the books of the library. The method of binding has been greatly improved during the past year by using a better grade of cloth and paper, by gluing strong unbleached muslin on the backs of the cased books, and, in the case of whip-stitched books, by using a consecutive stitching, which prevents any weakness between the signatures. During the year 1620 books were handled by the bindery; 1068 were rebound and 652 were rebaced and recased. This was done at a total expense of \$60.12. This amount includes the cost of all the material, even to the oil for the oil stove, and also the material used in all of the minor

repairs made at the desk, such as tipping in loose leaves and repasting loosened cases and weakened joints, of which no record has been kept."

Edmond, Oklahoma. A step toward establishing the first free library for the blind in Oklahoma has been made at the Central State Normal School, where 35 volumes in raised print have been sent by the Cincinnati Public Library. The books will be circulated by mail among the blind readers desiring them.

Evanston (Ill.) P. L. The fine new building was formally opened with a public reception on New Year's day, from 3 to 9 o'clock p.m. A reception for children was given on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 4, from 2 to 6 o'clock. It is hoped to give a description of this new building in an early number of *L. J.*

Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L. The West Side branch library was formally opened on Dec. 28. This is the fifth branch to be established, and the first to occupy a building of its own. The building in question was erected four or five years ago to be a branch of the local telephone company, but was never utilized for that purpose. Finally, in February, 1907, it was offered to the library board for a term of years, ending Feb. 1, 1924, on condition that the city maintain the building, pay special and other taxes that may be assessed against it and provide for fire insurance, the company reserving only the right to maintain a telephone booth in the building. The terms were considered very favorable, amounting to a gift of the building to the city for the time specified.

The building has been attractively fitted up and is well adapted for its purposes. There are two reading rooms, one for children and the other for adults, and about 2600 books are now on the shelves. In addition there are about 50 English current periodicals, as well as periodicals in Dutch, Polish and German.

Hanover, Mass. John Curtis F. L. The dedication of the attractive memorial library building, the gift of Miss Alice M. Curtis, of Wellesley, Mass., was held on Dec. 12. The building, which cost \$15,000, is of the Georgian style of architecture, and is built of brick with marble trimmings; it is 55 feet in length and 30 feet wide, with a high portico. A bronze tablet was unveiled and also a portrait of John Curtis.

Haverhill (Mass.) P. L. As a part of the celebration in Haverhill of the 100th anniversary of John G. Whittier's birth, the library has placed on exhibition its collection of books by and about the Quaker poet. In this connection it is interesting to note that when the library was dedicated 37 years ago Whittier wrote for the occasion the poem "The library," which was set to music and sung at the exercises. The first appearance of the

poem in print was on the order of exercises. With the exception of one private collection the Haverhill collection, containing over 300 items, is probably the largest accumulation of Whittier literature in existence. The aim in making it has been to include the poet's works in all editions; books, periodicals, newspapers, broadsides, etc., in which single poems first appeared; books and periodicals containing biographical information; photographs; in a word, any printed matter connected with Whittier. The library has acquired also a few manuscript poems and letters. Of special value is the portrait of Whittier painted by Harrison Plummer and presented by Whittier's schoolmates, and the marble bust executed by Preston Powers.

Indiana State L. Strong plea for a state library and museum building is again made in the library *Bulletin* for December, 1907. It is pointed out that the need becomes more pressing every month. "Ohio has now joined the ranks of the states either constructing or planning a state library building. Wisconsin is the pioneer with its great library. New York's great education building is under way. If Indiana ranks where her friends claim she does in education and literature, she must take the first step toward a creditable home for her state library and museum."

Joliet (Ill.) P. L. Subsequent to the death of Mrs. Kate A. Henderson, librarian, the board of directors unanimously adopted the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this board that the applicants for the position of librarian must have had technical library training and library and business experience, coupled with recognized executive ability.

The board adjourned to a subsequent date without considering the names of any applicants now on file, and would be pleased to hear from applicants that could qualify under the above resolution.

Lansing (Mich.) P. School L. (6th rpt. — year ending Aug. 31, 1907.) Added 3230; total 18,506. Issued, home use 43,807 (fict. 28,023; juv. 7235). New borrowers 1214; total cardholders 8009. Receipts \$5519.93; expenses \$5378.16 (salaries \$2038.36, books \$1096.80, periodicals \$208.44, binding \$380.68, janitor \$416, heat \$299.04, light \$259.99).

Most important in the year's record were the comparatively large addition of books, increase of Sunday and evening use, extension of branch work, and larger appropriation. There is a steadily increasing reference use, and a special reference assistant is needed.

Oct. 15 was quite generally observed as a "Library Sunday," when pastors of six different churches devoted a sermon or part of a sermon to the need and value of books, libraries, etc.

In the children's room the story hour has been a regular and useful feature.

The present special need of the library is energetic work on the proposed dictionary card cataloger, for which a special appropriation is required, sufficient to employ an expert cataloger and cover the cost of printed Library of Congress cards and other supplies.

This report marks the resignation of Miss Gertrude P. Humphrey, who had been in charge of the library, first as organizer and then as librarian, since its establishment in 1901.

Louisville (Ky.) P. L. The city general council, in pursuing a policy of economy for the new year, has reduced the allotment of the library fund from three cents to two and a half cents. The library revenue from city taxes in 1907 was about \$45,000; under the reduced allotment it will not exceed \$39,148.75, and it is feared that it may fall as low as \$33,000. Mr. Carnegie's library grants to the city up to the present time have amounted to about \$360,000, these being made as usual on the condition of a 10 per cent. yearly maintenance fund.

New Orleans (La.) P. L. The "downtown branch" Carnegie library building was formally opened on Nov. 26. It is located at the corner of Royal and Frenchman streets, is classic in general style of architecture, and cost \$15,000. There will be two other Carnegie branches, besides the fine central library building, to be erected from Mr. Carnegie's gift of \$275,000. The present branch opened with about 4500 v. on the shelves.

New York P. L. SPENCER, Charles Jenkins.

Electric illuminating and wiring of the New York Library. (*In Electrical Age*, 1907. 38:455-461.) Illustrated.

About 25,000 incandescent lights are used for the lighting of this building.

New York City. Public lectures. The Department of Education publishes the report of Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, supervisor of public lectures, for 1906-7, the 19th year of the establishment of these lecture courses. It records for the period covered lectures in 166 lecture centers, on 1507 different subjects, before 5300 audiences, by a staff of 540 lecturers, at which the total attendance was 1,141,477. "The circulation of books from the platform, in operation for many years past, was continued. The total number of books circulated in this manner was 2605. The number of books taken from the various branches of the public library for the expressed purpose of reading in connection with the lectures, as reported by librarians, was unusually large. There has always been a close relation between the public lectures and the various branches of the public libraries. With the completion of many new library buildings it has become possible to establish new lecture centers in the libraries and to transfer old centers to these buildings. On the evenings of the

lectures the libraries have been kept open for one-half hour after the conclusion of the lectures, during which time patrons have been permitted to withdraw books for supplementary reading. In some instances exhibits, illustrating the lectures, have been prepared and placed on view in library reading rooms. It has been customary to print on the various bulletins announcing the lectures the location of the most convenient branch of the public library, where books on the subjects of the lectures are especially set apart for supplementary reading. This has resulted in a very large increase in the circulation of the books on the subjects of the lectures. During 1906-1907, 78 libraries co-operated in this manner with the public lectures."

The *New York Tribune*, in its picture supplement of Sunday, Jan. 12, gives five pages to a description of the new Public Library building, with many exterior and interior views.

Pella, Ia. Carnegie-Viersen L. The library was opened in December, with about 5000 volumes on the shelves.

Pittsburgh. Carnegie L. (11th rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1907.) Added 44,605 v., 2450 pm.; total 254,562 v., 15,809 pm. In all 42,952 v. were purchased, 14,605 more than ever before in one year. Issued, home use 762,100, a gain of 15.15 per cent. over the preceding year; of this total 81,803 v. were issued through the schools and 13,906 through home libraries and reading clubs. New registration 12,496; borrowers' cards in use 63,550. This total, however, does not represent the actual number of borrowers, as neither the children who obtain books through the schools nor the members of home libraries and reading clubs use borrowers' cards. Visitors to reading rooms 453,880.

The library system now comprises 170 agencies: central library, 6 branches, 12 deposit stations, 1 call station, 1 special children's room, 66 schools, 29 home libraries, 50 reading clubs, 4 summer playgrounds.

In view of the practical completion within the year covered, of the enlargement and remodelling of the library building, this report is given a partly retrospective character, and the library committee of the board of trustees reviews clearly and at some length the development of the library, from its organization in 1895. This review is so concise, so interesting, and so suggestive in its outline of the growth of a great city library system that it should be read in full. Brief reference is made to the reduction of the library appropriation by the city authorities from \$250,000 to \$200,000, this action making it impossible for the library to open or operate the rooms for special collections, the children's room, and the new technological department in the central building.

The report of the librarian, Mr. Hopkins,

is a compact presentation of varied and growing activities maintained under the many disadvantages of building alterations. The work of the technology department, in crowded and unsatisfactory quarters, was especially useful and encouraging and represented 34 per cent. of the total reference use. Despite the continued closing of the central children's room, the general children's work shows a marked increase throughout the system, the total juvenile circulation being 367,767, a gain of 12,571. "In September a supervisor of children's rooms was appointed, her duties being to oversee the children's rooms outside of the central library, to study methods, and to correlate the work of the different children's rooms."

The Training School for Children's Librarians successfully completed its sixth year of work, and Mr. Carnegie's gift of \$5000 a year for its maintenance was continued.

An important feature of the year was the issue of the great two-volume "Classified catalog;" work on the catalog for the new central children's room is well advanced. The amount and excellence of the work done by the library's printing department is notable.

The report contains several interesting illustrations of the new building.

Providence (R. I.) Athenaeum L. (72d rpt. — year ending Sept. 1, 1907.) Added 2023; total 69,710. Issued, home use 63,279 (fict. 43,459.) There are now 931 shareholders.

The Athenaeum has six book funds, amounting to \$17,412.56, or nearly one-third its entire endowment, and yielding an annual income of \$687.84. Three of these funds are restricted to the purchase of works on art, the others to books of real worth, "that is books whose addition must mean the gradual building up of a library of substantial and permanent value." Mr. Harrison emphasizes the importance of developing the two collections of art works and periodical sets, as of especial value to students.

Queens Borough (New York City) P. L. A fine site for the proposed Carnegie building which shall house the central library and administrative offices of the Queens Borough library system has been selected in Jamaica, on Clinton avenue, near Fulton street. The property in question belongs to the local Presbyterian church, and is occupied by an old manse and chapel. It is proposed to use the former for the administrative offices until the new building is completed. This building will occupy the present site of the chapel, a plot with 200 feet frontage and a depth of 175 feet; its cost is estimated at about \$40,000. The site chosen is a central one and in an attractive section of the city. The administrative offices of the library are now, and have been ever since the organization of the system, in the Nelson branch, in Long Island City. Jamaica was decided upon as the most central point in the borough.

Riverside (Cal.) P. L. Miss Stella G. Plimpton, second assistant, was married on Nov. 27, 1907, to Mr. Lyle T. Lewis. Miss Minnie Van Zolenburg has been appointed as her successor.

Smithsonian Institution L., Washington, D. C. (Rpt. — year ending June 30, 1907; in Rpt. of secretary, p. 81-83.) Added 25,846, all of which have, according to custom, been sent to the Library of Congress, excepting a few needed for the scientific work of the Institution. Accessions to the Office, Astrophysical and National Zoological Park libraries amounted to 2349.

"The plan adopted by the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature of sending to authors lists of their scientific writings that have been indexed in the catalogue, and requesting any that have not been cited, has been continued, with the result that nearly 500 authors' separates have been received, which will ultimately come to the library." The same plan is followed for the National Museum Library. This latter collection now contains 39,307 v., 47,642 pm. and 108 mss.

South Hadley Falls (Mass.) P. L. The new Carnegie building was formally opened on Dec. 13, after a long series of delays and difficulties. Mr. Carnegie's gift for the purpose was \$10,000, and plans estimated at this amount were adopted by the trustees. But these did not include furnishing, heating, or grading of lawns, and when the building proper was completed six months ago it was found that \$3000 was needed for the necessary equipment. Finally this sum was given by an anonymous friend of the library and it was found possible to complete the work.

Terre Haute, Ind. Emeline Fairbanks Memorial L. (1st rpt. — year ending Aug. 1, 1907.) This is the first printed report of the library, formerly the Terre Haute Public Library, and it opens appropriately with a short historical sketch. The present library had its beginning in 1880, when a subscription library was organized by some ladies of the town, as the "Terre Haute Library Association;" in 1882 this library was taken over by the school trustees and a city tax for its maintenance was levied; it thus became the Terre Haute Public Library, and continued under that name until its installation in August, 1906, in the beautiful memorial building given to the city by Mr. Crawford Fairbanks. Statistics for the year covered are: Added 4691; total 24,492, or including 6000 v. in the school libraries 30,492. Issued, home use 86,749, not including use of school libs. Receipts \$27,194.27; expenses \$15,688.16 (books and periodicals \$5865.91, salaries \$4248.30, binding \$1012.11, heating and lighting \$1313.73, fixtures \$1102.20).

School libraries of 50 v. or more are loaned as desired; and in the more remote schools the school library has been open one day a

week in vacation for distribution of books. The library assistants have classified, rebound and repaired the books in the school collections.

The physicians of the city are collecting books for a medical reference library, which will be kept as a department of the library.

The report is attractively printed, and contains excellent illustrations of the new building.

University of Illinois L. The university has recently bought the complete library of Wilhelm Dittenberger, who for 32 years was professor of classical philology in the University of Halle, and was a large contributor to the *Corpus Inscriptorum*. The library numbers all told 5600 titles. It is rich in epigraphical and paleological works, and is especially valuable in those fields. At the same time it covers very thoroughly the wide field of classical philology, containing works in the several departments of grammar of the Indo-European languages, comparative literature, history of ancient peoples, geography, and chronology. The works of both the Greek and Latin poets and prose-writers are abundantly represented by the best of the older complete editions and the more recent special works. The library contains also some of the German periodicals and a collection of between four and five thousand programs and dissertations in the field of classical philology.

Washington, D. C. District of Columbia P. L. (10th rpt. — year ending June 30, 1907.) Added 13,064; total 92,037. Issued, home use 481,463, of which 16,339 were issued from seven deposit stations. New registration 13,214; total registration 45,231.

An interesting report, with numerous illustrations. The more important changes of the year, the opening of the new enlarged children's room, and the establishment of the department of useful arts, have already been noticed in these columns. Other improvements have been extension of hours of opening, regular information desk service, free distribution of monthly bulletin, establishment of school picture collection, and special exhibitions. The home circulation shows an increase of 48,000, and a reduction of fiction percentage from 69 to 68. The "pay duplicate" collection successfully meets the demand for new fiction. Reference and reading room use shows steady increase.

Pending the continued failure of Congress to permit acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's offered gift for branch libraries, seven deposit stations are maintained, six in connection with social settlements, and one in connection with the Playgrounds Association. "The gratifying success of these stations, open brief periods, from one to three times a week, forces the conviction that there are large bodies of citizens to whom the central library now means nothing, and that if fully equipped branches,

open daily and conducted by paid employees, could take the place of these volunteer ventures, the work and influence of the library could be extended almost indefinitely." In all these stations volunteer service has so far been given.

"A constant effort is made to keep the library abreast not only of the best technical library methods, but also of the most approved business methods. As an example of library technique, no card is admitted to the catalog unless it is printed or typewritten. Similarly all official communications sent out from the library are either printed forms or are typewritten. An adding machine is in daily use in the administration department for computing financial matters as well as library statistics. Carbon copies of all letters and orders are made. These are arranged in vertical files. No letter-press copies are taken. Much use is made of a hand postal-printing press for printing blanks, forms and lists. A rotary mimeograph is in frequent use in printing larger forms, circular letters, etc. The plan of having the library binding done in the building has proved so satisfactory as to suggest the advisability at some time in the future of having a library printing plant."

Mr. Bowerman makes strong plea for increased appropriation, particularly for salaries for heads of departments and assistants, as the present scale makes it increasingly difficult to keep efficient workers or to maintain an adequate force. The departmental reports are interesting, among them the report of the children's librarian, Miss Clara Herbert, outlining plans for more extended work with the schools; and the report on binding and repair work.

Washington, D. C. District of Columbia P. L.

BOWERMAN, Geo. F. Books on accountancy and business at the Public Library of the District of Columbia. (*In Government Accountant*, December, 1907. p. 387-390.)

Describes the department of useful arts and sciences recently opened in the library.

Wisconsin Legislative L., Madison. Yale Review, November, 1907, has an article by M. S. Dudgeon on "The Wisconsin Legislative Library," describing its origin and work.

FOREIGN LIBRARIES

Berlin. The City Library (*Stadtbibliothek*), established in provisional quarters, numbers 84,000 v., among them 3000 given from the Association for Promoting Free Trade. The municipal popular libraries (*Volksbibliotheken*) all form branches of the *Stadtbibliothek*, drawing on the central repository.

Ireland. The Irish library association, Cumann na Leabharlann, issues under date of Nov. 18, 1907, its report for the two years ending June 30, 1907. Monthly meetings have been

held regularly in the Dublin Public Library (Lower Kevin st.), the headquarters of the association, and the membership has increased from 51 at the time of organization to 196 at the close of the third year (June, 1907). The membership now includes the following public libraries: Trinity College, Dublin; National Library of Ireland; public libraries of Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Blackrock, Drogheda, Linenhall Library of Belfast; and New York Public Library; also the librarians of the John Rylands Library, Waterford and Glasgow libraries, and other college and endowed libraries. The financial condition of the society is satisfactory, with a small balance to its credit. General library progress of the two years is briefly reviewed; five new library buildings have been opened, four district councils have adopted the libraries acts; in several rural districts library committees have been formed and library buildings are being planned; and in Dublin arrangements have been made for another branch and for extension of the present Charlemont Mall library. The cost of all the buildings mentioned is defrayed by Mr. Carnegie. The council of the association has made formal application for support of the library movement to the Gaelic League, Irish National Teachers' Congress, Trades' Council, and other influential bodies, and has enlisted the support of the national press. "Up to the present the movement has had to struggle against apathy, but that apathy has in very limited instances passed into active opposition. Apprehensive that the library may be the means of spreading immoral and otherwise undesirable literature, the public library institution has been attacked with vigor and its very claims to existence objected to." The council of the association reports unfavorably on the proposed library bill promoted by the L. A. U. K., as it regards some of its provisions as inapplicable to conditions in Ireland. In conclusion, "the Council consider that the proportion to which An Cumann has grown, and the number of libraries which have now been started, demand that a congress should be held next year of those in Ireland who are interested in library promotion, and urge upon their successors to take up this important work." The report is accompanied by several portraits of leading contributors to the journal of the association, *An Leabharlann*.

Osaka, Japan. The recent report of the Osaka Library shows conditions of activity and popular use, paralleling those of many American libraries. It contains a total of 53,845 v. (48,507 Japanese or Chinese), and had a circulation for the year of 372,845 v., of which 16,554 were foreign. Of the total circulation, 92,427 volumes were in philology and literature, 50,711 in the arts, 35,872 in history and allied subjects. The classification of visitors shows that of the total, numbering 105,237 persons, 3308 were women, 15,167 bus-

iness men, 1574 government officials, and 45,600 students.

Wellington, New Zealand. The Parliament buildings, including the library with its valuable collection, were destroyed by fire on Dec. 10. Accurate details of the loss are not yet available.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Educational Review. November, 1907, has an article by Arthur E. Bostwick, on "Selective education," largely devoted to the work of the library in connection with the schools, and describing especially the efforts of the New York Public Library to reach teachers and pupils in that city.

Interior. November 28, 1907, has an article by W. P. Merrill, on "The children's reading: the neglected parental opportunity of guiding unfolding minds to the highest thinking."

Legislation. The New York State Library's "Yearbook of legislation, 1906," edited by Robert H. Whitten, sociology librarian, and containing legislation bulletins 30 to 34, has appeared in bound form, bearing the imprint of the New York State Education Department, 1907. The volume includes: Legislation reference list, 1906; Digest of governors' messages, 1906; Index of legislation, 1906; Review of legislation, 1906; and Compulsory attendance and child labor laws.

Nineteenth Century and After. November, 1907, contains (p. 751-757) an article on "An experiment in rural libraries for school and home," by the Bishop of Hereford. It describes a scheme for travelling libraries which has been adopted by about 65 schools and 25 parishes, and possesses many points in common with the travelling libraries established by the Rev. William Bray more than 200 years ago. The bishop also states that they have ventured to ask the president of the local government board to secure a modification of the Public Libraries Act that would enable scattered rural parishes to avail themselves of such a scheme as he describes, by a small annual subscription from the funds at their disposal.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES. Barton, Amy. The School Library. (*In the Journal of Education*, London, October, 1907. 39:710-712.)

The article is interesting inasmuch as it discusses certain books which are especially helpful to children of certain temperaments. In other words, it will help the librarian to find the right book for the particular child. The following paragraphs give the author's attitude toward the whole subject:

"The purpose of a school library is twofold: first, to provide the scholars with good, recreative literature; second, to guide and foster their literary taste. To lay too much stress on the recreative side is to weak-

en and dissipate the influence which the library ought to exercise: to lay too much stress on the training side is to contract and deaden that influence by making the library an object of suspicion to the pupils and dissociating it from those pleasurable sensations on which it should rely for its stimulating power.

"Too often, however, the failure of a school library to fulfil its purpose is not due to excessive care in either of these directions, but to a lack of care in any direction. A school library is established because general opinion declares such establishment a proper and orthodox proceeding. It is well stocked with English classics and some of the regulation story books for the young. Rules are drawn up, the library is declared open, and henceforward the teacher confines his efforts on its behalf to seeing that books are brought in regularly and not lost or damaged.

"TECHNICAL WORK IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES" is the subject of the leading editorial in the Engineering Literary Supplement of the *Engineering News* of December 12. Reference is made to the work that is being done in this direction by the public libraries of the District of Columbia, Newark, N. J., Providence, R. I., and the New York Public Library. The following paragraphs from the editorial is a criticism of the public libraries' neglect in this important branch of literature:

"Outside of the collections of a few technical societies and schools, the attention paid by libraries to scientific books is far below that required by their importance. When the average engineer has need for study out of the ordinary line of his work the necessary limitations of his own library, consisting probably of the standard works of the profession, with a few extra treatises on his own specialties, force him to have recourse to the public library. Here usually the insatiable demand for popular fiction makes such a drain upon the funds of the institution and the time of its employees that the few technical books which are on the shelves are poorly classified and hard to locate."

Work for Boys, November, 1907, is devoted almost entirely to books for boys and books about boys. Among the articles on the subject are: "Some studies of boys' tastes in reading," by W. B. Forbush; "A selected list of books for boys," by Caroline M. Hewins; "A list of books for boys," by Caroline Burnite; "Books for a boy's own library," by Elva Sophronia Smith; "New books for boys," by May G. Quigley; "New books popular among boys," by Adaline Zachert; "Books suitable for reading aloud to young boys," "Books about boys," by W. B. Forbush (classified); "A bibliography for Knights of King Arthur;" "King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table: books for

the story hour;" "The proposed juvenile court library at Indianapolis."

Youths' Companion, Nov. 14, 1907, has an article by Herbert Putnam on "The romance of collecting," telling the histories of a number of books, maps and manuscripts before they found their way into the Library of Congress.

PRACTICAL NOTES

International Studio, January, continues Morris Lee King's excellent series of articles on "Practical bookbinding," the most competent treatment of the subject from the artisan's as well as the artist's point of view as yet published. The present instalment treats of "turning in the covers," "adjusting the leather over the headband," "tying up" and "leather joints or hinges." The articles are illustrated with diagrams and reproductions of representative book covers.

Printing Art, November, 1907, has an article, "The parade of books," by Edward L. Burchard, on the style and printing of publishers' and librarians' lists of books; it is of considerable interest to librarians.

Librarians

BAILLIE, Herbert, librarian of the Wellington (New Zealand) Public Library, was on Nov. 7 granted special leave of absence from May, 1908, for a visit to American libraries and attendance at the American Library Association Conference at Lake Minnetonka. Mr. Baillie has accepted an invitation from the A. L. A. program committee to read a paper at the conference. He has been a member of the A. L. A. since 1905.

BROWN, Miss Zaidee, New York State Library School, class of 1903, has resigned her position as assistant librarian at Brookline (Mass.) Public Library, to become Library organizer for New York State, in connection with the Division of Educational Extension, New York State Education Department, the appointment to take effect February 1.

FERGUSON, Milton J., New York State Library School, 1901-2, has resigned his position as librarian of Oklahoma University, to succeed William R. Watson as assistant librarian of the California State Library.

FOX, Miss Florence L., assistant in the Morrison-Reeves Library, Richmond, Ind., has accepted a position as cataloger in the University of Michigan Library.

GAUSS, Ernst F. L., first assistant librarian of the Chicago Public Library, died after a short illness of pneumonia, on Dec. 23, 1907, at his home in Chicago. Mr. Gauss was born in Stuttgart in 1842, and came to New York at the age of 17. He enlisted on the breaking out of the Civil War, and served for two years, being honorably discharged in 1863.

On leaving the army Mr. Gauss went to Missouri, where he studied theology in the Missouri Evangelical school, and later he pursued his studies in an Episcopal academy in Ohio. In 1880 he came to Chicago and in 1887 entered the Chicago Public Library, where he was later made first assistant librarian. He is survived by a widow and four children.

HENDERSON, Mrs. Kate Alpine, for the past eight years librarian of the Joliet (Ill.) Public Library, died at her brother's home in Joliet, on Dec. 19. Mrs. Henderson was born Aug. 9, 1848, in Elizabeth, N. J., her family removing to the West in her early childhood. She came from Milwaukee to Joliet in 1858, and in 1879 married James Edward Henderson, of that city. She had been identified with school work in Joliet since 1865, having been successively principal of the high school, inspector at large and later superintendent of the public schools. The latter position she left to become librarian of the public library. She had been a member of the American Library Association since 1901.

KENNEDY, Miss Helen T., Illinois State Library School, has been elected librarian of the Kewanee (Ill.) Public Library, succeeding Miss S. E. Gray, who resigned several months ago on account of ill health. During the past year Miss Kennedy had been engaged in recataloging the Kewanee library.

KILDAL, Arne, B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1907, has been appointed assistant in the Catalogue Division of the Library of Congress. For three months past Mr. Kildal has been assisting as catalog reviser at Yale University Library.

MUDGE, Miss Helen Louise, New York State Library Summer School, 1907, has been appointed assistant in the District of Columbia Public Library.

MUMFORD, Miss Rosalie, classifier in the Louisville (Ky.) Public Library, resigned her position in November to accept a similar one in the University of Michigan Library.

PHELPS, Miss Anna R., instructor for the Winona (Ind.) Technical Institute Library School, has been appointed library organizer and field instructor for the New York State Library. Miss Phelps, who is a graduate of the New York State Library School, has been for the last five years connected with library training in Indiana, first as instructor for the public library commission, in its summer school at Winona and in its field work, and since 1905 as head instructor of the Winona Technical Institute School. Miss R. E. Johnson, of the Illinois State Library School, has been appointed to succeed Miss Phelps at the Winona school.

ROCKWOOD, Miss E. Louise, New York State Library Summer School, 1907, has been ap-

pointed librarian of the Olean (N. Y.) Public Library.

TEGGART, Frederick J., recently resigned the librarianship of the Mechanics'-Mercantile Library, San Francisco (formerly Mechanics' Institute), to become curator of the Bancroft Library at the University of California.

WILDMAN, Miss Bertha S., Pratt Institute Library School, for several years past librarian of the Madison (N. J.) Public Library, has been appointed secretary to Anderson H. Hopkins, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, succeeding Miss Mabel Frothingham, who has resigned that position to be married.

WITMER, Miss Jennie A., formerly assistant in the Niagara Falls (N. Y.) Public Library, was in December elected librarian of that library, succeeding Mrs. Adèle B. Barnum, who resigned in May, 1907. The statement in L. J., June, 1907, that Miss Mary Murray, of the library staff, had been appointed to the position was an error.

Cataloging and Classification

AN AID FOR CATALOGERS. — Librarians who have been brought to the verge of distraction in the attempt to straighten out their sets of *Bibliotheca Indica*, the *Benares Sanskrit Series*, and the *Cowkhamba Sanskrit Series*, will derive comfort from the news that E. Sieg has published a complete and numbered list of the publications of that series in the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* for November, 1907. F. WEITENKAMPF.

BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY. The child's own library: a guide to parents. Brooklyn, 1907. 16 p. S.

Compiled by Clara W. Hunt, superintendent of the children's department. Includes 60 titles especially recommended for purchase for children, about half of which are for children under eight. A good selection, though it seems inexpedient to include titles which are noted as "out of print" or "hard to procure" (Lucas, "Four and twenty toilers" and the Kate Greenaway books); and one may doubt if Mrs. Sherwood's "Fairchild family" can possess any real interest or value to-day for children under eight. The little list is most attractively printed.

BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY. German books.

Part 1, author list; part 2, subject list. Brooklyn Public Library, 1907. 106 p. O. 5 c.

A compact short-title finding list, neatly printed.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY. Descriptive catalogue of the manuscripts in the library of Trinity Hall; by Montague Rhodes James. Cambridge, University Press, 1907. 8+48 p. Q.

CHURCH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. Advent, 1907: list of books recommended for Sunday-school and parish libraries. [Cambridge, Mass., 1907.] 16 p. S.

List of books read and approved since the issue of the previous similar catalog, in Advent, 1906.

INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE. Report on the operations of the United States regional bureau of the catalog is made for the fiscal year ending June, 1907, by Cyrus Adler, in the recent, 1907, report of the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. The work for the year covered was done under a congressional grant of \$5000, which has been renewed for 1907-8. The persons in charge of the work were included in the classified civil service by an executive order of July 14, 1906. During the year 28,629 references to American scientific literature were completed for the central bureau, of which 12,578 were for publications of 1906. Thirteen volumes of the catalog were received and delivered to subscribers in the United States, as follows: 4th annual issue: Chemistry, meteorology, general biology, botany, zoology, human anatomy, physical anthropology, and physiology, completing the issue; 5th annual issue: Mathematics, astronomy, geology, geography, and paleontology.

Dr. Adler says: "The practice has gradually been gaining ground in some of the regional bureaus of including references to technical and industrial matter, which while of great general interest do not come strictly within the definition of the scope of the work, which was to refer only to original published contributions to the physical and natural sciences. This matter has had careful consideration here, and it was deemed not only necessary but wise to adhere strictly to the plan agreed upon, since it was felt that a rigid following of the plan was essential where so many different nations were concerned, and for the further reason that an index can readily become too cumbersome for easy reference. Ultimately it may be possible to embrace in this catalog all records of progressive human interest, but it would seem at present the wisest policy to limit the work strictly to the original purpose. Several of the regional bureaus, including those of Germany, France and Poland, are printing in periodical form the matter indexed by them. It was for a time hoped that this could be done in this country, and for several months, beginning with Jan. 1, 1907, all scientific matter was currently collected, indexed, classified, and prepared as printer's proof ready for publication by the Institution, either monthly or quarterly, as a much-needed current classified index to American scientific literature. This method of publication would promptly furnish references to all of the scientific literature of the country practically as soon as published and

probably a year in advance of the permanent assembled volumes published by the central bureau. The two methods of publication would in no way conflict; the first would be a check list of current national work, while the second is a permanent classified international record. The actual cost of printing a sufficient number of such a periodical would, however, have to be met by the private fund of the Institution. After thorough consideration it was decided that the outlay would not be justified. It is sincerely to be hoped that the publication of this material in the form mentioned, or its equivalent, can be soon begun."

OREGON LIBRARY COMMISSION. List of books for school libraries of the state. Part 1, Books for elementary schools and for country districts; Part 2, Books for high schools. Salem, Ore., 1907. pt. 1, 16+160 p.; pt. 2, 4+76 p. O.

Two good lists, well arranged, annotated, and prefaced by useful practical advice on selection and care of books. In classified form, followed by author and title index.

SCRANTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. Bulletin. Ser. 2, no. 20, December, 1907. [Accessions, July-December, 1907.] p. 231-242. O.

Bibliography

AERONAUTICS. Saggio di bibliografia aeronautica italiana: correzioni ed aggiunte tratte dalle schede del ch'mo. dott. Diomedeo Buonamici, bibliofilo livornese. [Pt. 2.] (*In La Bibliofilia*, v. 9, Sept.-Oct., 1907, nos. 6-7.)

Continuation from *La Bibliofilia*, v. 9, nos. 4-5, compiled by B. Boito; another instalment will follow.

AMERICAN HISTORY. From the "Jahresberichte der geschichtswissenschaft" (v. 28, 1905), published by the Historical Society of Berlin, there is reprinted (Berlin, Weidmannsche Buchhandlung, 1907) the descriptive and critical summary of publications dealing with United States history issued in 1904-5, by Waldo Gifford Leland.

— ERNEST C. RICHARDSON, librarian of Princeton University, brought out in 1904 a bibliography of books and articles on United States history published during the year 1902, entitled "Writings on American history, 1902." This was followed by a work of similar contents but different arrangement, "Writings on American history, 1903," edited by Professor A. C. McLaughlin and published by the Carnegie Institution. The Carnegie Institution not continuing the enterprise a gap for the years 1904 and 1905 remains to be filled

at some later time. Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, now of the Carnegie Institution, has arranged, through subscriptions made by a group of guarantors, consisting of historical societies and individuals, for the preparation and issue of a volume on the same plan as that of 1903, entitled "Writings on American history, 1906." Continuance for five years is assured. The first volume will be published this spring by the Macmillan Company. The price will probably be \$2.50.

AMERICAN WRITERS. Marble, Annie Russell. *Heralds of American literature: a group of patriot writers of the revolutionary and national periods.* Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1907. 7+3-383 p. pors. O.

Biographical and critical studies of Francis Hopkinson, Philip Freneau, John Trumbull and his friends, Joseph Dennie, William Dunlap and early playwrights and Charles Brockden Brown and his contemporaries in fiction. Bibliography, classified under authors (32 p.).

CHEYENNES. Mooney, Ja. *The Cheyenne Indians.* Lancaster, Pa., New Era Printing Co., 1907. 357-495 p. pors. map, Q. (Memoirs of the American Anthropological Association.)

Cheyenne bibliography (15 p.).

CHILD LABOR. Clark, D. W. *American child and Moloch of to-day: child labor primer.* Cincinnati, Jennings & Graham, [1907.] 81 p. 12°.

Bibliography (9 p.).

CRETAN ANTIQUITIES. Burrows, R. M. *The discoveries in Crete and their bearing on the history of ancient civilization.* N. Y., Dutton, 1907. 16+244 p. il. 8°.

Bibliography (6 p.).

ECONOMICS. Bogart, E. L. *The economic history of the United States.* N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co., 1907. 15+522 p. il. O.

General bibliography (32 p.).

ENGLISH LITERATURE. Ward, A. W., and Waller, A. R., eds. *The Cambridge history of English literature.* In 14 v. v. 1, *From the beginnings to the cycles of romance.* N. Y., Putnam, 1907. 14+561 p. O.

Each chapter of this great undertaking is to be furnished with a sufficient bibliography. These bibliographies appear at the end of each volume, together with complete index to each volume. Bibliography for v. 1, 67 p.

FEAR. Morse, Josiah. *The psychology and neurology of fear.* N. Y., G. E. Stechert & Co., 1907. 6+106 p. O. (*American Journal of Religious Psychology and Education*, Monograph supplement.)

Bibliography (3 p.).

HEALTH. Reference list: Health and hygiene. (*In Fitchburg Public Library Bulletin*, July-November, 1907. p. 30-32.)

HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING. List of works relating to hydraulic engineering. (*In New York Public Library Bulletin*, November, 1907. p. 512-552; December, p. 565-626.)

INSECTS. Chittenden, F. H. *Insects injurious to vegetables.* N. Y., Orange Judd Co., 1907. 14+262 p. il. 12°.

Bibliography (7 p.).

Notes and Queries

ICELANDIC BOOKS — FISKE COLLECTION. The late Willard Fiske issued, during his lifetime, five numbers of a series called "Bibliographical notices," based upon his Petrarch and Icelandic collections. Nos. I, IV, and V. of these notices contained three supplements to the British Museum Catalogue of Books printed in Iceland. Mr. Fiske had collected, and in large part prepared for the press, the material for a fourth supplement. The preparation of this material has been completed by Mr. Hall-dor Hermannsson, now in charge of the Fiske Icelandic Collection in Cornell University Library, and has been issued by the executors of Mr. Fiske's estate as "Bibliographical notices VI: books printed in Iceland 1578-1844, a fourth supplement to the British Museum catalogue, with a general index to the four supplements." No record has been found of the libraries to which the earlier numbers of the "notices" were sent by Mr. Fiske, and I take this means of informing the readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL that libraries possessing the earlier numbers may obtain this final number by applying to the undersigned.

G. W. HARRIS, Librarian Cornell University.

Library Calendar

JANUARY

1. Colorado L. A. Denver.
2. Florida L. A. Annual. St. Petersburg.
9. New York (and L. I.) L. C. Y. W. C. A. Building.
13. Penn. L. C. Philadelphia.
Ex-Gov. Samuel W. Pennypacker on "Some early Penn. books."
15. Mass. L. A. Boston.
17. Missouri L. C.
27. Rhode Island. Auburn.

FEBRUARY

5. Conn. L. A. Bristol.
10. Penn. L. C. Philadelphia.
Address by Prof. J. L. Stewart, Lehigh Univ.
12. Dist. of Columbia, Washington.
17. California L. A. San Jose.
Library institute for small libraries, Feb. 19, conducted by Miss Kumli and Miss Prentiss. State organizers, preceding regular sessions Feb. 21, — Wed. aft., papers on and exhibit of pub. docs., Thurs. aft., library development with address by Gov. Gillett, eve., annual dinner.
- .. Illinois L. A.



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